

The Kingston Daily Freeman.

XLVII—No. 91.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS BLOCK GERMAN RAIDERS

By Telegram to The Freeman.
With the American Army in France, Feb. 2.—A heavy barrage from American artillery prevented what is believed to have been another attempt by the Germans to raid the American trenches shortly after daybreak on Friday.

Several Germans were seen stealthily crossing "No Man's Land" through the fog towards the American lines when the lookout gave the alarm signal.

A hot fire from rifles and machine guns was turned upon the Germans and the artillery lost no time getting into action. Soon the frosty ground between the opposing trenches was being studded by American shells and the Germans quickly dashed towards their own positions.

The boys from America are showing themselves keen at the game of war.

The activity of American patrols is causing the Germans much uneasiness. This is shown by the large number of star shells that they throw up nightly to illuminate the ground between the lines.

One American patrol located an enemy sniper post in a ruined farm house. The artillery was signalled and soon shells from the American "Seventy-fives" were deluging the old building. The Germans, finding themselves "out sniped" took to flight.

Three other Yankee patrols discovered three cleverly hidden German machine gun posts. Two of them were quickly destroyed with bombs and the Germans were compelled to abandon the third under a shower of rifle grenades.

A German sniper, who had taken up his position behind a shelter just outside of the German barbed wire entanglements, was quickly spotted by the sharp eyed Americans. A cross fire was directed against the spot and the Boche sharpshooter was glad to get back into the safety of his trenches as quickly as he could.

The past eighteen hours have been the liveliest the American sector has known for many days. Snipers, machine gunners and artillery have all increased their activity.

On Thursday afternoon the Germans undertook to enfilade an American trench with their machine gun fire, meanwhile throwing winged bombs against an American observation post but the dash was not worried by the shooting and it had no effect whatsoever.

The visibility continues poor, with thick mist. Most of the shelling has been against points previously registered. There was no aerial activity at all on Friday.

While the weather continues foggy, it is warmer.

Road Amundsen, famous Arctic explorer, and Captain Oberdunk of the Swiss general staff, have arrived at field headquarters on a visit.

All the field clerks and officers at field headquarters were today provided with steel helmets as a protection against possible air raids.

Trenching is far advanced along the American front now. Jack Frost has covered every bit of barbed wire, the supporting posts, every shell crater, the bushes, the shell wrecked farm houses and every bit of camouflage with white crystals that clisten with a myriad of colors when the sun shafts pierce the thick fog.

Out in "No Man's Land" German and American working parties and patrols, moving about at night under a full moon, whose rays are almost wholly blanketed by mist, appear like gray shades from the realm of spirits. White, green and red rockets that are sent up by both sides during the night burst with strange glares through the fog.

From the German trenches come occasional snatches of student songs and yodels. In our own trenches there is soft swarming from the doughboys, stumbling over rough pieces of duck board in the darkness.

Suddenly the artillery will break into the scene, bringing a swift retaliation that is not fairlyland at all but grim war.

A dozen shells quickly whistle through the mist and explode with sharp bangs along the German trench front. The German machine gunners respond with a rattling cross-fire cutting across Jack Frost's domain. A rocket soars skyward from a German trench giving the signal that an American raid may be imminent. Instantly the German artillery responds with a barrage fire that cuts off the Kaiser's front.

There is more machine gunning and scattered rifle firing, which gradually dies away and then all are back in fairlyland once more.

Only one portion of the American front has been undisturbed by such nocturnal outbreaks. There the opposing trenches are a mile apart.

Big ponds and strips of marsh land between the lines at that point reduce the possibility of enemy raids. Although German and American patrols have not along the paths skirted the ice-covered miniature lakes.

From the sector the trenches gradually approach each other, coming in and out. At some places the Americans and Germans are within easy shooting distance of one another.

Condemned by the Boches as well as the doughboys are standing in trenches that are partially filled with water. Pumps have been working

REGISTRANTS TO BE EXAMINED SOON

Class 1 Men Will Be Called For Physical Examination Within Ten Days and Probably Within a Week—Classification Almost Completed.

Classification of registrants for selective military service under the new rules and regulations which went into effect when questionnaires were sent out will be completed by the local boards of Divisions No. 1 and 2 of Ulster county in the early part of next week, and physical examination of registrants who are in Class 1 will begin within ten days and possibly at the end of next week.

The exact number of registrants in each class will not be determined until the classification is completed. Approximately there are five hundred registrants in Class 1 in Division No. 1, and between two hundred and fifty and three hundred in Division No. 2. The latter division includes a large part of the farming section of the county, where many claims for exemption have been made on the ground of agricultural occupation, and also a large number of theological students who are placed in one of the deferred classes.

The use of the armory has been placed at the disposal of the local boards for the physical examination of registrants whenever it begins. The physical examination is much more complete than before, and more detailed information is required to be furnished to the war department, with the result that the local board of Division No. 1 probably will not call more than sixty registrants a day for examination. The rules require that the examination shall proceed until all registrants in Class 1 have been examined.

GERMAN STRIKES BEING BROKEN UP

By Telegram to The Freeman.
Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—Information received from a German source today said that the national strike movement is apparently "breaking" down under the heavy pressure of the German army chiefs.

That the German war office regards the situation as still serious, however, was made apparent by new and drastic regulations sent to the industrial, mining and shipbuilding centers where the combined labor and political agitations have been most ominous.

These regulations, issued in the form of a proclamation, contain stern warnings and dire penalties in the event they are disobeyed.

If the strike movement has actually waned and the men and women strikers are being forced back to work, the explanation probably lies in the lack of cohesion and the absence of centralized leadership.

Sunday is the favorite day for Socialist and Labor demonstrations throughout Germany and the military authorities have taken steps to maintain strict order throughout the empire tomorrow.

Not only have public meetings been banned, but civilians have been warned to eliminate their "Sunday afternoon promenades." Armed police will keep guard in Berlin, Danzig, Hamburg, Kiel, Bremen, Essen, Stuttgart, Leipzig and other cities where there have been signs of dangerous restlessness.

Leaders of the strike movement are now making accusations of treachery against some of the trade union officials declaring that they were secretly with the government while posing as champions of the workmen.

Church Society Election.

At the annual meeting of the Junior Ladies Aid Society of the St. James M. E. Church held at the home of Mrs. E. Koch, the following officers were elected for the year: President, Mrs. Charles S. Keefe; first vice president, Mrs. C. L. Pitt; second vice president, Mrs. Frank DuFon; secretary, Mrs. W. N. Conner; treasurer, Mrs. E. Koch.

Keep Open Until Noon.

All the harbor shops in town will keep open on Monday until noon. Under the order of National Fuel Administrator Garfield, they are not required to close until that time.

steadily all along the American sector during the past week, and while there has been no rain, the duck-boards are still under several inches of water on account of the marshy terrain.

"Well, as long as they keep the doughboys dry for sleeping we can't kick much," said a young New Yorker. "And thank God" (this very fervently) "we are not bothered here very much by rats."

Amidst the ruins of the headquarters of various regiments, the commanding officers are spending most of their time, when not on the line, studying reports in the dugouts.

Brigade headquarters are located a short distance in the rear, but within easy range of the enemy's guns. Division headquarters are established in an old chateau within short marching distance of a famous old French town.



PRIVATE JOHN KELDER, 303RD AUXILIARY REMOUNT, CAMP DIX, N. J.

FOUR CO. M MEN ARE BOMBERS

Out of Nine Who Passed in Class of 80—Trying Out Gas Masks in Real Gas—Capt. Delaney in Command. Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 30.—The activities of the boys of old Company M, who are with Company B, 107th Inf., have been rather numerous and today being Wednesday I have the afternoon off, which is ample time to tell the many readers of your ever welcome paper all about them.

First, Lieutenant Koen, who is an instructor in grenade throwing, and has several of our boys under him, and after two weeks' training, the following qualified as expert bombers: John G. Riley, J. J. Riley, John Dempsey and Arthur Sutton. Their friends may be well pleased with their success, as they were among the nine that were picked from about eighty candidates.

After a week's training with our gas masks we were given a chance to see how perfect a protection they were against real gas.

On Thursday morning of last week we hiked a mile to the gas chamber, which is a building about 30 feet long and 20 feet deep, with the interior perfectly airtight. We adjusted our masks and filed past the door into the "gas."

Well, the breathing was so natural that the boys began to fool and cut up capers, so the officer commanding, Capt. Delaney, of Co. T, 71st Inf., one time stationed in your city, told us we were in tear gas and to prove it we must take off our masks and as soon as we felt gas present to go out.

We took off our masks and you should have seen us rush out with the tears rushing down our face fairly blinding us for a half minute. The gas was weak so no harm could be done to our eyes.

Later that morning we were in the same chamber filled with chlorine gas, and our masks were so good that we did not mind the experience at all.

Besides this work with grenades and gas masks, we never let up on our bayonet work, for every infantryman must be a good bayonet fighter.

Since Saturday a heavy rain storm has been in progress. It has rained almost constantly and even now I can hear it on my tent. As a result of this down pour the practice trenches were flooded, and we have spent all the hours in which it was not raining digging drains in two feet of Carolina clay.

To their many friends it will be interesting to know that Privates Ackerman and Bosch have gone to Augusta, Georgia, having been transferred as automobile mechanics of a newly formed unit.

Through the columns of your paper I would like to thank the kind "Mother" at Stone Ridge who sent me the bundle of Freeman's.

"Ah reckon" this letter has gone too great a length already, so I close with kind regards to all my friends. AUBREY ARNST.

FINNS DEFEAT THE RED GUARD

By Telegram to The Freeman.
Stockholm, Feb. 2.—The White Guard (troops supporting the new government of the republic of Finland) have defeated the Red Guard (Bolsheviks) outside of Viborg, and fighting is now in progress in the city, said a dispatch from Haparanda today.

UTSTER COUNTY SOCIETY DINNER

The second annual dinner of the Utster County Society in the city of New York which takes place at the Hotel Baltimore Saturday evening, February 9, at 8 o'clock, preceded by a reception from 7 to 8, will be a notable affair and will far surpass the dinner held last year.

The management of the Baltimore has set aside the finest banquet room in the hotel for the dinner, and with the magnificent appointments and luxurious surroundings the banquet hall the society will use for the dinner is the most elaborate of any hotel in New York city.

The entertainment committee, William Winter, Frank Van Anden and Bolley L. Cantine, has completed arrangements for the dinner, the menu for which goes last year's one better, and the committee also decided on the program of the evening.

which tended so greatly to make last year's dinner the success it was.

The Hon. Alton B. Parker, the honorary president of the society, will preside, and the speakers will be the Hon. A. T. Clearwater, the Hon. Edmund W. Wakelee, and MacDonald Dewitt of New York.

Secretary Joseph Drake has received a letter from E. M. Heermans, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Kingston, offering every assistance in co-operating with the society in its second undertaking, and no doubt many will be present from Kingston.

One of the latest members of the society is Frederick C. Peters, the manager of the Dupont Company of New York, a former town of Esopus boy, who now holds without doubt one of the biggest positions held in the city. Mr. Peters was born in Connellville. He will attend the banquet and have as his guest the chief engineer of the State Labor Department.

It would be interesting indeed for the residents of the old home town to know what has become of many of the boys who left Kingston and Ulster county thirty and twenty years ago. A glance at the names of those comprising the membership of the Ulster County Society would show that many of the sons of Old Ulster have ascended the ladder of achievement in this city to the very top rung, and today Ulster county can well feel proud of the men who pursue their vocations in the city, but who still retain the love and affection for the old county.

It is planned that over two hundred will be in attendance at the dinner, and the committee has made reservations for this number. The members of the society who have not as yet responded to the dinner blanks sent them ten days ago should reply as early as possible, as the exact number to be in attendance must be given the management of the Baltimore at least three days in advance. The society has now passed the 500 mark in membership, and the way new members are being added in less than two years 500 will be enrolled.

On the evening of Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, Emmanuel Chapter, No. 517, O. E. S., of Saugerties, will hold their stated meeting, and the birthday of Lincoln will be appropriately observed. For the occasion, Right Worshipful Past District Deputy Grand Master Miss Grace V. Merritt of Kingston has been invited to deliver the address and she has very kindly consented to do so. Miss Merritt is a very fine speaker and Emmanuel Chapter is anticipating her visit and address with much pleasure. A musical program has also been arranged for the occasion.

Lawton Wanted Time.

Robert Lawton, a wayfarer, 40 years old, was picked up by Officer John G. Boyd. This morning he pleaded to be sent to jail and Judge Schrick imposed a sentence of thirty days which was gratefully received by Robert.

To Close at Noon.

W. R. Harrison & Company, wholesale grocers, will close at noon on "Heatless Monday."

NO EXCEPTION FOR KINGSTON

The advisability of appealing to the state fuel administrator through the local fuel administrator to have the closing day for Kingston stores changed to Tuesday instead of Monday was recently suggested by several local manufacturers and retailers.

The point raised by these interests was that many of the industries in Kingston are likely to continue operation throughout all of each Saturday on account of the closing order on Monday and therefore men and women employees would have no opportunity of shopping either on Saturday or Monday with the stores closed on the latter day.

Secretary Heermans of the Chamber of Commerce considered this matter and took it under advisement with the local fuel administrator and as a result they were unable to secure a favorable decision in the matter. Much as the state authorities would like to accommodate the Kingston manufacturers and their employees it was deemed that any ruling in favor of Kingston would establish a bad precedent and upset the uniformity of the ruling and practice throughout the state.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN DIES SUDDENLY

By Telegram to The Freeman.
Abingdon, Mass., Feb. 2.—John L. Sullivan, the best known prize fighter the world has ever known, dropped dead at his home here today.

Sullivan had been here for several weeks attending to the duties of his farm. He had suffered from colds during the severe winter but he had suffered no illness to undermine his usual good health.

THE JOINERS.

News of Interest to Members of Fraternal Societies.

The Women's Benefit Association of Macaubees will hold their regular business meeting in Mechanics Hall Monday evening, February 4, at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to be present. The charter will be draped for our late sister, Eliza Woessner. The guards are requested to be present and bring their coats and caps if they cannot attend be sure and send them, by order of the commander, Mabel Kales.

Owing to Mechanics Hall being closed on Tuesday evening Star of Ulster, No. 56, will meet this evening in Mechanics Hall, 14 Henry street.

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Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Corn closed 1/4c higher today and oats were 1/2c to 3/4c higher.

Closing Prices.

Corn—March 127; May 124 1/2. Oats—Feb. 82 1/2; March 82 1/2; May 79 1/2.

City Tax Bills.

The last of the city tax bills was mailed at noon today and should be received Monday. If you do not receive your tax bill on Monday call on City Treasurer Canfield. You will receive a bill for each ward in which you own property.

May Keep Open Until 1 P. M.

A notice received today by Judge Van Etten, county fuel administrator, from State Administrator Wiggins, states that harbor shops may keep open until one o'clock p. m. on fuelless Mondays.

GERMANS MUST REGISTER MONDAY

Monday is the first day of registration of German aliens, and all who come under the provisions of the federal act must call at police headquarters that day. Registration closes February 9. Women are not required to register. There are about one hundred in this city who must register. Those who register must bring with them to police headquarters four unmounted photographs of themselves not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size on thin paper with light background. Chief Wood anticipates no difficulty in registering in Kingston.

Outside the city limits, aliens must register with the local postmaster, at the postoffice from which they receive mail.

Each alien receiving mail from Kingston postoffice, by R. F. D. carrier or otherwise, who reside outside the city line must register at the Kingston postoffice, not at the city hall.

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GERMAN STRIKE A REVOLUTION

Suffering Intense. Death Rate High. Food and Clothing Famine Acute. Says Priest Who Left Germany November 20.

By Telegram to The Freeman.
An Atlantic Port, Feb. 2.—A remarkable picture of conditions now obtaining in Germany was painted here today by Father Aloysius Daniels of Hewitt, Wis. He arrived on a French liner after spending three and a half years as a student at the University of Munster, West Prussia, Germany. His standing as a priest enabled him to leave the Central Empire November 20, though not without difficulty, by way of Switzerland, and from Switzerland he passed into France to get his steamer home.

The present strike in Germany is not an ordinary strike but a revolution, he declared. "It has been expected since last July and the government has prepared since then to suppress it and will do so. The military authorities are still too strong for the people to overcome. They will keep the people under the iron fist until the new crops will be harvested and the revolutionists will be appeased."

Food is very short in Germany. Most of the people above 50 or 55 years of age have died. The death rate among the children has been stupendous. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the babies are born dead.

"Food is not the only commodity that is short. Clothes, shoes and practically everything used in ordinary life is just as short. Most of the shoes are made with wooden soles and with canvas or paper uppers."

"The Germans can get no new machinery. I cannot speak about the munition workers as no one is allowed to go near them except the workers."

"The personal suffering of the people has become the great factor in the situation in Germany. The people realize that the end is near."

"They are allowed to receive no information about our army and none of President Wilson's speeches penetrated to the university where I was staying. The people of Germany are not bitter against the people of the United States but they are bitter against President Wilson."

When the war started, the people believed that it was for defensive purposes, but, as nation after nation, including the United States joined the lists against them, they began to realize that something was wrong with their own government."

"Now the German people are disaffected. Kasernism in Berlin, the people are bitter against the Kaiser and openly ridicule him, and the crown prince. The German people no longer feel that Germany cannot win the war and say so openly in the streets."

"Now that they know we can't win, why are they holding out?" I have heard people demand. "Why don't they make peace?"

"The shortage of food is second only to the shortage of men. Men are called to the colors who never return. The women do all kinds of work. When you hear of a strike, don't think that the strikers are all men. The government can row the men easier than the women."

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MAILS DELAYED BUT NOT CENSORED

By Telegram to The Freeman.
Washington, Feb. 2.—Balked in his effort to bring out testimony reflecting on the present methods of mail censorship in a secret meeting of the naval affairs committee, Representative Fred Britton of Illinois today moved for a thorough airing of the whole question before the house postoffice committee.

He sought out Representative Madden, ranking Republican member of the postoffice committee, and asked that open hearings be held on a resolution authorizing full investigation of the censorship system. Madden brings five separate charges, the most striking of which is that valuable documents have been stolen from the New York censorship bureau and never recovered. He asks that he be given an opportunity to substantiate his charges.

To prove that valuable papers were stolen from the New York office, in spite of the official denial by the members of the censorship board, Britton said he would put J. O. Foster, a former employee on the staff, Foster is prepared to testify that 17 documents were stolen. These papers which his charges were taken from the mail matter opened at New York, furnished a complete exposure of the German espionage system in the United States, he says.

The papers showed that the "Master Spy" operated the system from a small town in Mexico. Foster will testify. Not only did his men operate in this country, but they also were active in South America. Foster will give the file numbers of the stolen papers, the date of the theft and will produce affidavits from other employees to substantiate his story, Britton says. The papers were stolen, he says, the night before they were to be turned over to the department of justice.

Britton tried to question Lieut. Bryan, one of the naval censors, on the reported theft when he was before the naval affairs committee, but was blocked by the objection of other members. These members were prompted to object, Britton believes, by officials of the navy department.

Other charges brought by the Illinois representative are that less than three per cent of outgoing or incoming mail matter is now censored; that whole bags of registered mail after being delayed for days were allowed to go forward without censoring and that the board at New York is working without any well defined policy.

appropriated for the censorship work he said today, congress should be given an opportunity to learn whether or not it is being done efficiently.

By Telegram to The Freeman.
Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 2.—The Mississippi river, from Cairo, Ills. to Natchez, Miss.—a distance of 300 miles—is filled with ice floes and river men today are battling against one of the most threatening situations in the history of the river.

Vast damage to shipping already has been done and millions of dollars' worth of property, it is estimated, is in danger. More than a score of big steamboats and a large number of smaller craft already have gone to the bottom.

At Richardson's Landing, fifty miles up the river from Memphis, the most serious run exists. A new ice gorge, replacing the one that broke Thursday night, is forming and river men are making a fight to keep the stream clear.

Many steamboats and barges are increased in this gorge and it is feared they will be lost.

NEW TIME TABLE ON O. & W. R. R.

Sunday a new time table goes into effect on the Ontario and Western Railroad as follows:

Sunday train leave Kingston at 9:40 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Sunday train arrive in Kingston at 1:02 and 8:20 p. m.

Week-day trains leave Kingston at 6:10 and 9:25 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Week-day trains arrive in Kingston at 9:25 a. m., and 12:50 and 8:20 p. m.

No connections for points north of Roscoe are made after the 9:25 a. m. train. There is a wait of three hours at Summitville for connections for Roscoe and points south after the arrival of the train leaving Kingston at 2:50 p. m.

ABOUT THE FOLKS.

Mrs. Ray Cummings of West Lebanon, N. Y., is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Arthur Hester of Albany avenue, who has been confined to her home by illness has entirely recovered.

FORSYTH & DAVIS, Inc.
307 WALL STREET

LEATHER GOODS
LADIES' HAND BAGS
BILL FOLDS, BRIEF CASES
CHANGE PURSES
IDENTIFICATION CARD CASES
DINNER FAVORS
FANCY CANDLE SHADES
PAPER FLOWERS

Portrait of One Truly Great

Serve
Schuhle's Grape Juice
When entertaining
A guest
And thus
You will treat
Your guest
To the best

Schuhle's Pure Grape Juice Company,
HIGHLAND, NEW YORK

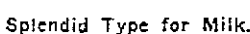
THRIFT STAMPS IN
EVERY DAY TERMS

In the Surrogate's Court.

A hearing was had before Surrogate Gill in the surrogate's court in the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Elizabeth West, as executrix of the estate of Daniel D. Clearwater, of the town of Garden, and a decree was directed. Henry Sears appeared for the executrix.

DAIRY

Success in dairying is based on the production of high quality roughage. The truth of this basic principle of dairy farm management finds support in estimates recently made by the New York State college of the average dairy cow's product in that state. The average New York cow is credited with only \$66.09 total income yearly. The cost of maintaining her is estimated at \$81.85, not including the cost of labor. The difference amounting to only \$15.76 a cow, would give to the man who



pared for 20 cows a yearly wage of \$85 which is less than the lowest wage paid, to ordinary farm labor. Scrub cows are largely responsible. It is said for this poor showing in New York and the college advises that they be weeded out if dairy herds are to be profitable to the farmer. These herds may be improved greatly by better breeding methods and by eliminating the culls. Behind the cows lies the farm on which they are kept. If the farm is not properly managed, the cows are laboring under a severe handicap.

Indigestion is the cause of common scour. This generally occurs when the calf is from two weeks to a month old. Prevention is the best remedy. The common causes of indigestion are overfeeding, feeding milk that is cold or sour, feeding sweet milk one meal and sour the next, dirty pails, troughs or stalls.

So Much Settled.
 "Do you love me?" he asked.
 "No. I don't think I do," said the
 sweet young thing.
 "Couldn't you learn to love me?"
 "Oh, I might."
 "Well, give me your hand on that
 then."

To the Housewife:—

We take pleasure in announcing that the well known

Pacific Coast Borax Company

will, within a short time, have a number of expert demonstrators in town to explain to you personally the various uses of our Products, including

20 Mule Team Borax
20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips
20 Mule Team Boric Acid

The three greatest household labor and money savers.

It will be distinctly to your advantage to receive our demonstrators. The information they impart will be of great service to you, and they will offer a

VALUABLE PREMIUM
in conjunction with the demonstration.



The KITCHEN CABINET

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day
Lived till tomorrow, will have passed

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY

There are plenty of good things still within reach of the common purse if we use thought in our buying. Vegetables when grown in the home garden are a great addition to the food for the family. We have such a variety that we need never tire of them.

Fish are excellent, and in many localities are very reasonable in price. A stuffed fish roasted and served with the following sauce will be a welcome dish. This sauce is also good served with either fried or broiled fish.

Spanish Sauce.—Chop fine three small onions and cook until soft in a tablespoonful of fat. Stir in a pinch of tomatoes, a chopped pepper, or a few chopped olives. Season to taste with red peppers and salt, and when the fish is ready turn the sauce over it just as it goes to the table.

Buttermilk Biscuits.—Sift together four cupsful of flour with a tablespoonful of soda and the same of salt. Measure three tablespoonfuls of lard and stir into two cupsful of buttermilk, then add to the flour. Mix soft enough to handle and roll out just as soft as possible. Cut into small biscuits and bake in a hot oven.

Prune Crumb Pudding.—Steam a pound of prunes until soft, remove the stones and cut in small pieces. Put a layer of bread crumbs into the pudding dish, then the prunes, then more bread crumbs, sprinkling each layer with brown sugar, cinnamon and dots of butter. Over the last layer of prunes sprinkle a few chopped walnuts, cover with crumbs and turn in a cupful of the prune juice. Bake until the crumbs are brown. Serve with a sauce made of the prune juice and a little cornstarch flour, a tablespoonful of butter substitute, and sugar, all cooked until thick.

Sweet Potato Custard Pie.—To one cupful of sweet potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces, add a half cupful of boiled and mashed sweet potato, allow one egg, two tablespoonsful of butter substitute and one-half cupful of sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of milk and nutmeg to taste. Beat the eggs, cream the sugar and butter, add the sweet potatoes and fat and add milk and potato, beating well to mix thoroughly. Turn into a pastry-lined plate and bake as usual.

Nellie Maynard

Town Specialties.

There is a man in our town,
And he is full of prunes;
He has a rusty phonograph
And never changes tunes.

OUR DAILY PATTERN



1960—Dress for Misses and Small Women.—A Simple, But Pretty Gown For Dancing or Other Dress Occasions.

Crepé, net, mull, chiffon, satin, charmeuse, messaline, tulle, nun's veiling and cashmere are all lovely for this style. The lines are simple. The design is easy to develop. Embroidered voile or flouncing could be used. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. It requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material for an 18-year size. The skirt measures about 2-3 yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration is mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps by the Pattern Department, The Freeman, Rondout, N. Y. Be sure to state size wanted.

Catalogue Notice.
Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Spring and Summer, 1918, Catalogue, containing 550 de-

signs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking; also some points for the needle (illustrating 20 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Plant Life Changes.
The life of plant varieties grown from seed, in their pure and original forms, is very short, notes a botanist. They soon pass in slightly different forms and the process is constantly taking place. So that in a few years a named variety is quite unlike the original, even though a direct descendant. Everything grown from one original seed is soon broken up into many divergent forms, and in some cases this takes in the first generation.

Is Your Heart Weak?

Don't be afraid to take Heneph's Cold and Grippe Tablets, as they contain no acetanilide, but what they do contain is printed on each package. Guaranteed to give you relief or cost you nothing.
Sold by all druggists.

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Read These Advertisements Over Carefully. You May Need One or the Other Some Day.

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Here you will find experienced mechanics in their line who make a specialty of repairing anything from a watch to an automobile.

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C. P. ASHLEY WELDING WORKS.
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Plumbing, repairing, steam, hot water, hot air heating, tin, slate roofing, metal ceilings, etc.

ELTING LONGYEAR

535 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.

Watch, clock and jewelry repair-
ing. Hand engraving. Eye glasses
repaired.

G. V. L. PITTS & SONS
214 Wall St.
TREASURER'S NOTICE.
City Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given that the tax roll of the City of Kingston has been left with me for collection of the taxes therein mentioned; that FOR THIRTY DAYS every person, corporation or association may pay his, her or their tax to me between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. except Saturdays when they may pay their tax to me

between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 noon, at the office of the City Treasurer, for the collection of the above charges, shall be FOR TWENTY DAYS exceeding TWO PER CENT FEES will be collected. That if any tax shall remain uncollected at the expiration of the time last mentioned, the City Treasurer may collect the same, together with whom such taxes remain charged, a written or printed notice, requiring said person or persons to pay such unpaid tax, may be sent by registered mail, return receipt therefor, with five per cent THEREAFTER, WITH FIVE PER CENT FEES thereon and ONE DOLLAR extra for such notice.

For the further convenience of taxpayers, this notice will be open Tuesday, Wednesday, during the first rainy days from 7:30 to 8 o'clock.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

ALDERMAN MANN WANTS IT ENFORCED

Calls Attention of Public Works Board to an Old Ordinance Regulating Blocking of Sidewalks by Local Merchants—Other Matters.

Alderman Ralph Mann, of the Sixth ward, who has a fruit store on the Strand, appeared before the board of public works at the regular monthly meeting Friday afternoon and called the board's attention to an old ordinance adopted by the common council November 17, 1882, under the administration of Mayor Charles Bray. The section which Alderman Mann was interested in was "Section 4—No person or persons shall obstruct the streets or sidewalks of the city by placing goods, wares or merchandise thereon for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary for the transportation of same from place to place." The penalty attached for violation is \$5 for the first offence.

Alderman Mann said that he was in the fruit business himself and that the section he wanted enforced was as aimed at himself as any other fruit dealer or merchant, and he produced four reasons why the ordinance should be enforced, according to his viewpoint. The first was the produce on the sidewalk was a target for cats, dogs, insects and flies, and thereby endangers health. The second was that children and some grown people are tempted to steal from the receptacles. The third was that the stands are dangerous to pedestrians as clothes are torn and the sidewalk becomes littered from scores of leaves and peels. Fourth, the enforcing of the ordinance should be begun at the present time while the walks are practically free from merchandise so that those who are in the habit of lining the front of the store and curb with baskets, boxes, barrels and stands may get an early start on the right road.

The board adopted a resolution calling upon the police department to enforce the old ordinance.

During the summer months some fruit dealers pile considerable stock on the sidewalk until it looks as though all the store contents have been moved outside on the street.

The Willite people quoted a price for renovating streets laid with Willite at \$3.50 a square yard. The communication was filed.

Road Oil Is High.

From a communication from the Barrett Company, quoting prices on road oil, it was seen that if the city streets are oiled this summer as in the past it will mean a considerable outlay of money. The concern quoted bulk rate at 11 cents a gallon. They also quoted carload lots in barrels.

Secretary Linton was instructed to secure quotations from other road oil concerns by February 10.

Buy New Truck.

The board closed a contract with the A. R. King Company to furnish the city with another auto truck for \$2,458.43, which price included the 2 per cent war tax. This will make the second auto truck owned by the city.

My Boiler Repaired.

A communication from the state industrial commission was received, calling attention to certain changes necessary in boilers controlled by the board, and Superintendent Van Keuren was directed to have the changes made.

A report from the Kelly Springfield Roller Company was received, and Superintendent Van Keuren was directed to secure the necessary parts needed to place the roller in first class shape for next season.

Bray Avenue Sewer.

Superintendent Van Keuren reported the cost of construction of a sewer on Bray avenue to be \$695.95. The board adopted a resolution to sell a note covering cost of sewer.

Superintendent Van Keuren also reported that in case the board decided to enlarge the stone crushing plant it would be necessary to obtain a larger motor, which would cost about \$740. It was referred to the

street committee to investigate and report.

Street Signs Higher.

City Engineer Codwise reported that the ordinance regulating the height of business signs on the streets at 7 feet should be repealed and another ordinance adopted making the height 10 feet or thereabouts. Referred to the laws and rules committee.



RALPH E. MONSON.

FAMOUS AMERICAN STEEPLE JACK TRIES TO CLIMB THE EIFFEL TOWER.

Ralph E. Monson, of York, Nebraska, famous throughout the United States for his daring as a steeple jack, recently received his commission in the United States Flying Corps. Mr. Monson boasted to a friend that if he passed the examination for the flying corps, he would climb the Eiffel Tower in Paris as soon as he arrived there. Arriving in Paris, he immediately set about to fulfill his boast, and was quite a way up the tower when he was promptly stopped by the excited gendarmes and constables, who thought he had taken leave of his senses.

A Phenomenon.

Mr. Braggleday had once been on a tour to Egypt and couldn't forget it. Everything reminded him of something else that took place on that memorable trip. His friend Johnson was admiring a beautiful sunset one evening.

"Ah," said Braggleday, "you should just see the sunset in the East!"

"I should like to," said Johnson.

"The sun always sets in the west in this ordinary old country!"

TIRED OF THE GAME



"Todd tells me he has moved his gasoline tank into his garage."

"But that's awfully dangerous. The garage may catch fire at any moment."

"That's what Todd hopes."

Birthdays.

My wife's people's birthdays are like life insurance due. It seems to me that every month there's always one or two.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION HINTS IN HOME ECONOMICS.

Why Not Use More Potatoes?

"By eating potatoes instead of wheat, the people of Ulster county can help win the war as well as by purchasing Liberty Bonds and contributing to the Red Cross," said Mr. Shafer, our local food administrator.

"The situation, in brief, is this. We have not enough wheat for our Allies and ourselves. We have an abundance of potatoes, an excess of 115,000,000 bushels over normal times. If we are to win this war the Allies must have wheat. The potato cannot quite come up to wheat in food value but it does come about as close to taking the place of wheat as any other food. Therefore, by eating potatoes we can save wheat for the Allies."

"Potatoes are now selling at 45 cents to 75 cents per peck here in Kingston. This is not cheap compared to potato prices in other years but the situation is a peculiar one this winter. Although the farmer's bins and cellars are filled with unsold potatoes, the uncertainty of shipping conditions have tended to keep the prices up. The possibilities are that, with more normal shipping and the need for moving the crop during the next 12 weeks before the Bermuda Florida potatoes come into the market, the prices will drop. Local grocers say that as yet they have had no trouble obtaining potatoes, and that, at present they are plentiful."

"Americans should rally to the support of the potato, for, like corn, it is a native of this continent and is as thoroughly American as the American Indian. When it is realized that the potato is one of the chief foods now sustaining Germany and that the other European countries are largely dependent upon it, its importance in the war may readily be seen. Yet the potato was not known abroad until the end of the sixteenth century when both the English and Spanish introduced it from their American colonies."

"Americans first realized how important a part in their daily food the potato played when last year a scarcity of this vegetable drove its price to prohibitive heights. The result of those sky high prices still has its effect this season. When the spring came, everyone planted potatoes. The farmer was particularly urged to lay out his land in potatoes as a patriotic duty. Accordingly, although the average yield per acre was not large, there was an abundance of potatoes produced which have not been sold."

"The farmer had to pay high prices for his seed. It was difficult to obtain labor for tending and digging the crop and what labor he did procure cost him two or three times as much as ordinarily. A large item of expense was the fertilizer which has advanced in price because the acids it contains are being used for munition making."

"As a result, many a farmer who is selling his potatoes for one dollar a bushel, claims he is not making much more than he did several years ago when potatoes retailed for fifty cents a bushel. They should certainly be encouraged to plant potatoes next year by consumption of the crop they have produced instead of having them rot in their barns or left to be fed to the hogs. If each person in the United States will eat one more bushel of potatoes than usual this year, the surplus will be practically used up."

"Although the potato is a native vegetable, the American per capita consumption is very low, averaging only about one-half that of Europe. This is probably largely due to the fact that bread has always been high priced abroad and low here. The higher price of bread in this country will probably make the people turn more to potatoes."

"At a time when the world is so in need of food it would be criminal to waste any thing so important as the potato. It becomes the duty of Americans to eat up their potatoes."

"While approximately three-fourths of the potato is water, it still contains enough valuable substances to entitle it to a first place among foods. A small potato, of from three

to four ounces, supplies as much starch as a large slice of wheatbread but quite as much protein. The more potatoes that are eaten, the less wheat bread is needed. In making ordinary bread and rolls, potatoes can be substituted for about one-fourth of the wheat flour.

Here are some recipes for using potatoes to help save wheat.

Pastry.

1/2 cupful mashed potato, 1/2 cupful shortening, 1 cupful flour, 1/2 teaspoonful salt.

No water is need as the moisture in the potato is sufficient.

Potato Drop Cookies.

1 1/2 cupfuls hot mashed potato, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 1/2 cupfuls sugar, 1/2 teaspoonful cloves, 1/2 cupful fat, 1/2 teaspoonful nutmeg, 1 1/2 cupfuls flour, 1/2 cupful raisins, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Mix in the order given and drop by spoonfuls on a slightly greased tin. Bake in a moderate oven.

Potato Biscuit.

1 cupful cold mashed potato, about 1 1/2 cupfuls flour, 1-3 cupful milk, 2 tablespoonfuls baking powder, 3 tablespoonfuls fat, 1/2 teaspoonful salt.

Sift flour, baking powder and salt; work in fat with a knife or spatula; add other ingredients and finish in the usual manner. Bake in a hot oven 12 to 15 minutes.

Muffins.

4 tablespoonfuls fat, 1 cupful flour, 4 tablespoonfuls sugar, 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 egg, salt, 1 cupful potatoes, 1 cupful milk.

Cream the fat and the sugar; add the egg which has been well beaten then the potatoes, and mix these ingredients thoroughly. Sift the flour, the baking powder, and the salt together, and add them and the milk to the mixture alternately. Bake the muffins in greased pans for from twenty-five to thirty minutes.

For other recipes or further information concerning the use of potatoes as a food, and as a substitute for wheat, communicate with Miss Lillian M. Stumm, Food Conservation Agent. Her address is Farm Bureau Office, 74 John street, Kingston, N. Y. Telephone 782-J.

Ever Notice It?

"That's what it is," said the man who was evidently thinking aloud.

"What 'tis that is?" queried the party with the rubber habit.

"It is hard to believe a man is telling the truth about a thing when you know you would lie were you in his place," answered he of the aviable thoughts.

Inspired Respect.

"How did Mrs. Grabcoen succeed in getting Mr. Grabcoen to attend church regularly?"

"She persuaded the new rector to play Mr. Grabcoen a game of golf. The rector beat Mr. Grabcoen so badly the old gentleman said any man who could play golf like that ought to be able to preach a smashing sermon, so he went to church."

Man and Turtle.

"After a man gets in the soup," mused the ragtime moralizer, "he's no good."

"That's where he differs from a turtle," rejoined the dippy demoralizer. The latter is no good until he finds himself in the conserve."

OPERA HOUSE

Mary Anderson with Alfred Vosburgh in

"THE DIVORCEE"

The story of the girl who gambled with fate

ALSO—BILLY WEST COMEDY, "CUPID'S RIVAL"

TONIGHT

10c-7:15 and 9:00-10c

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"ALL FOR A HUSBAND"

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Happy Hooligan's Honeymoon A Real Novelty.
The Honeymoon Trail A Gigantic Musical Play backed by its record runs.
Sweethearts and Wives A Big Metropolitan Review.
Don't Tell My Wife Pronounced the Funniest Play Ever Written.
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10c, 20c, 30c, 50c

Daily Matinees

10c, 20c

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One Week, Commencing Monday, February



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SUNBURST
OF MIRTH
AND MELODY

A RIOT OF
SONGS
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COSTUMED

BILLY ALLEN
MUSICAL COMEDY
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The KING of
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CLEAN CUT HIGH GLASS
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Kingston Daily Freeman.

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KINGSTON, N. Y., FEB. 2, 1918.

Great interest cannot fail to attach to meetings which will be held in all the larger cities of New York state beginning about the middle of February under the auspices of the Friends of German Democracy, an organization whose purpose is to help the people of Germany establish a democratic government. The fact that Franz Sigel, son of the German patriot General of the same name, is president of the organization, is an indication not alone of the high ideals which the organization has but likewise of the character of the men behind it. Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and Schenectady are among the cities where mass meetings will be held in the interest of the movement instituted by the patriotic Americans whose German parentage gives them a firm hold on all that is best pertaining to the Fatherland and causes them not only to spurn that which is base but to aid their down-trodden brothers abroad to obtain the benefits of a democracy. The organizers and supporters of the Friends of German Democracy are far enough removed from the Fatherland to be no longer afraid of the Prussian military caste which is seeking world domination; they realize fully the predicament of their brethren across the sea and from this distance will use their endeavors to aid them.

Local hot-heads whose tongues wagged un-neutrally when the war was being waged between the Central Powers and the democratic nations of Europe and before the United States became a belligerent, have had plenty of food for thought as they witnessed the boys of their own neighborhoods leaving home to enter the United States military or naval service, and as ever increasing revelations have shown the shameful aims of Prussian militarism with its accompaniment of fiendish frightfulness they have been reminded of the vast difference between government under such a regime and the beneficent results of individual freedom under a democratic form of government such as they enjoy on this side of the Atlantic. Continued internment of German aliens and sympathizers bears witness to the fact that the advantages of the land they have chosen for their home are unappreciated by a few of these persons and that their personal preference is for Prussianism and all that it implies. From the time that Prussian aggression began to prey on neutral America the excuse of naturalized Germans particularly for avowing preference for the Fatherland ceased unless they were willing to forego the benefits of America and return to the land where official frightfulness spares neither man, woman nor child, neither belligerent nor neutral, deifying the laws of civilization and nature, so long as such official violation gives temporary success to militarism.

The movement for world-wide democracy is spreading. Generations of oppression in Russia cannot be followed immediately by the successful operation of a pure democracy because the reaction from oppression is too great to be overcome by the contending aspirations of idealists who have attempted control of a government not yet fully organized will be contested at every step by leaders whose personality and persuasive powers clothe their selfish ambitions so well as to hide their plundering propensities. It is not regarded as strange, however, that practically every Russian political faction should find active support from native-born Russians now in America, nor that the Austrian-Hungarian patriots who in their own land are endeavoring to throw off the burden of the Prussian military machine which controls their home government, get American backing, because each faction is recognized here as having freedom for its ultimate goal. It is not strange, either, that the Friends of German Democracy has been organized; the wonder is that it was not begun years ago. But now that it actually is organized, it will be important to witness the extent of its support by Germans now living here who thus have an unrestricted chance of allying themselves in favor of democracy or Prussianism.

It will be interesting to note the result even in Kingston.

EXCESSIVE LEATHER PROFITS.

The public will be glad to know that in the opinion of the Federal Trade Commission excessive prices charged for shoes are not warranted by the actual hide and leather situation and that there is to be an official investigation. In its report to Congress the Commission shows that there has been an abnormally large slaughter of food animals within the past five years with a corresponding increase in hide and leather production, that the profits of hide dealers and leather manufacturers have been excessive during the past two years, and that the present supply of hides is much larger than in previous years. Notwithstanding the greatly increased supply, the hide dealers have advanced their prices far out of proportion to the advance in the price they have paid for cattle.

In consequence the profits in the leather business are excessive. One company's net profits are shown to have risen from something over \$600,000 in 1914 to more than three and a half millions in 1916. Obviously the people are, as usual, paying the piper for this particular agreeable dance of get-rich-quick profiteers. Although the stock of hides has greatly increased, exceedingly high prices are charged for shoes and leather products. Therefore the Commission "deems it its duty" to submit the matter to Congress. It is to be hoped that Congress will find time to give the matter due consideration and undertake measures for the relief of an overtaxed public.

Senator Culberson has introduced a bill providing for fines up to \$10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding twenty years for persons who circulate false reports with a view to interfere with the success of American military or naval plans. There is equal need of some means to tie the tongues of sufficiently patriotic but foolish persons who glibly pass these false reports along and thus aid the enemy in their work.

If Canada with less than nine million inhabitants has been able to put 250,000 soldiers on the battle front, what may not be expected of the United States with its great wealth and more than a hundred million inhabitants? This pointed question was asked by a Socialist member of the Prussian Diet the other day, but other members found it good policy to persist in the view that the United States is and will remain impotent in a military way. Apparently they assume that the German masses are thick-headed enough to swallow anything.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

"Father, what is a glutton?" "A glutton is a grown man who can eat most as much as a small boy."—Life.
"Did you order a ton of coal?" "I did not. I put my request for one respectfully on file."—Washington Star.
"Tobacco," said the lecturer, "makes man ugly, idiotic, and paralytic. I know this from experience."—Boston Transcript.
"There's a great deal to be said on both sides," he asserted. "Oh, I suppose so," she replied, wearily. "But what's to be said on the other side doesn't interest me."—Boston Transcript.
"Fine pair of spurs you have there, Colonel." "Yes." "I suppose you won them on some battlefield." "No," said the Colonel, with some embarrassment. "The fact is, I won them spurs at a raffle."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I presume you are able to save more money now that his town has strict prohibition laws." "Save more money!" snorted Mr. Jacobs. "The time was when a thirsty individual could get two drinks here for a quarter. Nowadays he frequently has to pay twice that much merely for information that will lead him to a drink."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

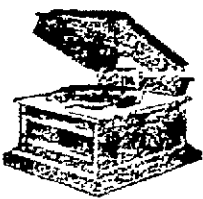
Grace Before and After.
Anne had been frequently reproached by the heads of her family for her great carelessness to begin her dinner before grace had been said. It came, however, as a shock to all present when her eldest brother, on whom devolved the duty of asking a blessing, took upon himself to administer a gentle reproof, as follows: "For what we are about to receive, and for what Anne has already eaten, make us truly thankful."—Philadelphia Star.

Sidelights on History.
A girl was required to write a brief sketch of Queen Elizabeth. Her paper contained this sentence: "Elizabeth was so dishonest that she stole her soldiers' food!" The teacher was puzzled, and called the girl.
"Where did you get that notion?" "Why, that's what it says in the history!"
The book was sent for, and the passage was found. It read: "Elizabeth was so parsimonious that she even pinched her soldiers' rations."—Tit-Bits.

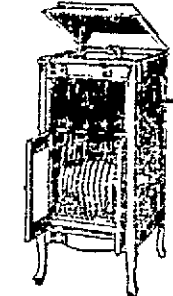
H. Afflicted Tom Deely.
It is told of Rufus Choate, the famous lawyer, that on one occasion he appeared in court to defend a blacksmith, whose ironwork had been seized by a creditor. So powerfully did the great advocate depict the wrong which he contended had been done to his client, and so

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graphic was his description of the extent to which the forge had been stripped, that the blacksmith, who sat near by, was observed to burst into tears. "Why, Tom," said a sympathetic friend, "what's the matter with you? What are you crying about?" "Oh, dear me," replied the blacksmith between his sobs, "I had no idea I had been so abominably treated!"—Rockwell Times.

Too Real for Manager.
At the rehearsal of a play a wonderful climax had been reached, which was to be heightened by the effective use of the usual thunder and lightning. The stage carpenter was given the order. The words were spoken, and instantly a noise which resembled a succession of pistol shots were heard off the wires.

"What on earth are you doing, man?" shouted the manager, rushing behind the scenes. "Do you call that thunder? It's not a bit like it!"

"Awful sorry, sir," responded the carpenter. "But the fact is, sir, I couldn't hear you because of the storm. That was real thunder, sir."—Stray Stories.

TWENTY AND TEN YEARS AGO.
Feb. 2, 1898.—Death of Dr. Monroe Tracy on Crown street.

Miss Mary C. Schoonmaker and A. Otis Davis married.
Miss Edith Meyer and John J. Stevens married.

Feb. 2, 1908.—John H. Boyd of O'Neil street died suddenly of apoplexy.
Death of Edward Ferguson on Furnace street.

Dr. Cady's Temperance Sermons.
Editor of The Freeman.
It was my privilege last Sunday afternoon at the 5 o'clock vesper service at the First Presbyterian Church to hear the pastor, Rev. Putnam Cady, D. D., give an address on "What is the Matter With John Barleycorn?" It was certainly a unique, stirring, entertaining and impressive address that plainly delighted the large audience that filled the church. Now that Kingston is to have a no-license vote this spring I am glad to find that the pastors are opening the campaign early. Dr. Cady continues the discussion again Sunday afternoon at the vesper service. He is announced to speak on "Who Pays the Taxes?" This is the very heart of the whole subject from the taxpayers' standpoint and ought to interest every taxpayer of the city. I understand Dr. Cady has been making some investigations in the city finances of Kingston and has also had some interviews and correspondence with Governor Whitman and others of the state, including some prominent local politicians, on this subject. He will doubtless tell of some of these Sunday. It seems unfortunate that he could not be heard in some large hall or at the Tabernacle so that all who will want to hear him can do so. Judging by last Sunday's audience the auditorium of his church will be too small to accommodate the crowds. Anyway, there is consolation to some of us who have been long in the temperance fight that the cause is nearing a victorious finish.
(Rev.) RENNETS C. MILLER.

ELLENVILLE.
Ellenville, Feb. 2.—There was a large attendance of the citizens of the town at the opening of the Hunt Memorial Hall Thursday evening under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, very ably assisted by the Ellenville Music Club, of which Mrs. Henry Horton, the efficient president was present on this occasion. At 8:15 the very handsome green velvet curtain before the stage was drawn and upon the stage were seated the officers of the local union with their guests, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn and Mrs. Martha H. Bell of Milton.
Members of the Music Club advanced to the front of the stage and sang very heartily The Star Spangled Banner, while everyone present was standing. Mrs. Edwin A. Smiley, president of the Local Union, in well chosen words welcomed all to the new Memorial Hall, and then introduced Mrs. Bell, the county president, for the devotional service. Mrs. Bell responded and then introduced Mrs. Boole, the state president, who delivered the address of the evening. Subject, "Community Service," which was well received by all attending. Mrs. Boole paid high tribute to the donor, John R. Hunt, and to his most estimable wife, who was one of the organizers of the local union in June, 1896, and during Mrs. Boole's previous visits to Ellenville she was entertained in the hospitable home of June, 1886, and during Mrs. Boole's also paid high compliment to the beautiful Memorial Hall, the style of architecture and all its appurtenances, and was sure it would accomplish within its doors much good for the youth of the town and along all lines of community service. Mrs. Boole's address was followed by the Homer Newton Bartlett concert. The program has already been given in The Freeman. The ten numbers on the program were well rendered. The music was all of Mr. Bartlett's own composition and each number received hearty but well merited applause. Mrs. Horton, with her usual grace of manner, introduced Mr. Bartlett to the audience, who was very heartily received. He accepted very graciously the introduction and spoke in brief of the pleasure that was his upon returning to this, his home town, after years of absence. Mr. Bartlett, playing his own compositions, received prolonged applause, especially the Japanese selection, "Kyo-no-shiki," which has just been published. At the conclusion of his selection, "The Witches' Frolic," Mrs. John R. DeVany presented to him a framed picture of his old home on Maple avenue, Ellenville, which remains in same architecture at present, although the picture was a reproduction of one taken years ago. This gift was from the members of the Music Club, who also had placed upon the face of the programs of the evening a picture of the Bartlett home which will be kept as a souvenir by all attending. The gift was most graciously received and accepted by Mr. Bartlett. Kathryn Platt Gunn was heard with pleasure in her violin concerto selection of length, with Mr. Bartlett at the piano and

Mr. Rosenthal with cello. The ladies of the Music Club presented Miss Gunn with a large bouquet of pink carnations and the ladies of the W. C. T. U. presented their guests with bouquets of white carnations. A rising vote of thanks was tendered the guests for the delightful evening given. All remained standing and joined in singing America, which concluded the program. All the home talent who had a part received well merited applause. The ushers, who were members of the Music Club, received well merited compliments. It was altogether a very pleasing and profitable affair and for the success of the evening much credit is due the committees, so well arranged by the two societies working harmoniously together. A reception followed and a general inspection of the new hall, and very favorable criticism was heard from the building committee, which is not the least of much importance in connection with the completed building. Other guests, than above mentioned present were Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. John Bartlett, daughter-in-law, Mrs. George F. Kelp and Mrs. Emily Whitten of Pine Bush, Mrs. A. E. Lord, wife of Rev. A. E. Lord, a former pastor of the M. E. Church, Mrs. O. H. Hartwig, Accord, and Mrs. R. H. Broadhead, Kingston.

Facts Worth Knowing.
The first test of shrapnel was made in England 112 years ago, when a committee of British army men reported favorably on the invention of a fellow officer, Henry Shrapnel. Shrapnel was first employed in warfare in 1806 and fully demonstrated its explosive usefulness.
Since August, 1914, the United States has shipped a million horses and half a million mules to Europe.
There are 150 cities in the United States with populations in excess of 50,000, and practically every one of these cities has hundreds of acres of park land. These park acreages, the government believes, could easily maintain 150,000 sheep each summer. And sheep are the best lawn mowers.

Every man in the United States army takes the federal oath at the time of his enlistment. Members of the National Guard take what is known as the dual oath, which covers both state and federal service.
Esperanto is an artificial language invented by a Pole, Dr. L. L. Zamenhof. It was intended to serve as an auxiliary international language, not to replace the national languages.
Twelve thousand square miles—7,580,000 acres—constitute the rice land of Japan which feeds a nation of about 50,000,000 people on an average of a pound a day for each person.
There are 674,768 depositors in the United States Postal Savings Service. They have \$131,954,699 to their credit.
The United States now manufactures practically everything it requires in chemicals. Before the war 90 per cent of our chemicals were imported from Germany.
It costs the United States \$157 to equip an infantryman for service in France. That is the price paid for his tools of war alone.—From The People's Home Journal.

COLD WEATHER THIS:

We sell the Minneapolis Heat Regulator
It will keep your house at a uniform temperature no matter how cold the weather may be out of doors.
It works equally well with Furnace, Hot Water or Steam; and with Wood, Coal or Natural Gas.
Saves its Cost in Fuel first Year
L. F. BANNON & CO.
16-18 Hasbrouck Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

One Week Only
Commencing
Feb. 5 to Feb. 9
1918
8 A. M. to 10 P. M. DAILY

Entire stock, fixtures and contents of the
UNIVERSAL TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
286 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.

consisting of Tires, all auto accessories and supplies.

Great Sacrifice Sale
Everything at cost to clear out stock for benefit of creditors.

W. E. LEAK
Assignee
54 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

W. A. MULVEY
Atty. for Assignee

TIME TABLE OF
ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 2, 1917.
Trains are due to leave this city as follows:
Roundout Sta., 10:25, 11:30 a. m.; 12:25 p. m.
Union Sta., 7:00, 8:00 a. m.; 12:40 p. m.
Trains are due to arrive as follows:
Union Sta., 11:35 a. m.; 5:15, 7:15 p. m.
Roundout Sta., 11:35 a. m.; 5:35, 7:40 p. m.
Daily except Sunday. Sunday only.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter S. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Frank Hinsberger, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, at her residence, 30 Ravine street, in the said city of Kingston, on or before the 26th day of February, 1918.
Dated August 17th, 1917.
SOPHIA STENGLIN,
Administratrix of the estate of Frank Hinsberger, deceased.
H. H. Fleming, Attorney, 22 Ferry St., Kingston, N. Y.

Want "Ads"

The FREEMAN'S Want Columns is the best medium for those who have property for sale, rooms to rent or articles of any description for exchange as the circulation of The Freeman is beyond the reach of all the other city and county papers. In need of Help or a Position? Insert an "ad" and let us convince you. We always bring results.

Cent-a-Word

Established 1884
C. D. HALSEY & CO.
We will be glad to handle your subscriptions to the new four per cent Liberty Loan Bonds. We make no charge for our service.
BRANCH OFFICE
262 FAIR ST., KINGSTON, N. Y.
GEO. G. BROOKS,
Resident Manager.

Kingston Savings Bank

872 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y.
CHARTERED 1874
OFFICERS:
MYRON TELLER, President.
GEORGE BURGEVIN, Vice-President.
V. B. VAN WAGEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES TAPPEN, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. DE LA VERRON, Assistant Treasurer.
HARRY ENSIGN, Accountant.
JAMES A. BETTS, Counsel.
TRUSTEES:
James A. Betts, George Burgevin, Zadoc P. Bolca, Levas S. Wines, Everett Fowler, D. N. Mathews, John E. Kraft, Sam Bernstein, Charles Tappen, A. D. Rose, Myron Teller, Virgil B. Van Wagon, Ervin E. Norwood.
Deposits made on or before Feb. 3, 1918, and remaining in bank until July 1, 1918, will be credited with five (5) months' interest. Interest will be paid on all sums from one dollar to three thousand dollars.
Accounts may be opened by mail for which a bank book will be forwarded on receipt of New York draft, certified check, post office or express money order.
Rooms for the convenience of ladies are a feature of the banking house.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent was declared for six months ending December 31, 1917.
Deposits commence to draw interest from the first of each month.
Money withdrawn before January 1 and July 1 will not be entitled to interest.

ULSTER COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

280 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.
INCORPORATED 1881.
WM. C. SHAFFER, President.
HARRY R. BRIGHAM, Vice-President.
CHARLES S. WOOD, Secretary.
J. M. SCHAEFFER, Treasurer.
JOHN B. ALLIGER, Treasurer.
JAMES J. O'CONNOR, Teller.
JOHN R. T. HALL, Bookkeeper.
PHILIP ELTING, Attorney.

TRUSTEES:
John B. Alliger, G. D. B. Hasbrouck, H. R. Brigham, W. B. Harrison, David Burgevin, J. M. Schaeffer, Howard Chipp, G. S. Wood, Philip Elting, Wm. C. Shafer, George Hutton, Orden P. Wines.
For the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, interest was credited Jan. 1, 1918, at 4 per cent per annum. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest. Money deposited on or before February 3rd and remaining in the bank until July 1st, 1918, will be credited with five (5) months' interest.
Women and children under age have by law the control of their own savings bank accounts.
Persons living out of the city may send money by draft, check, post office order or express, and deposit book will be returned by mail.
ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

THE RONDOUT Savings Bank

RONDOUT, N. Y.
OFFICERS:
J. S. DEERENBACHER, President.
T. C. COYNEBALL, Vice-President.
F. H. GRIFFITH, 2nd Vice-President.
D. W. HARTMAN, Secretary.
NICHOLAS BLOCK, Treasurer.
John D. Schoonmaker, E. Coyneball, J. Stephen, Jr., John A. Thompson, F. H. Griffith, A. B. Bora, Wesley D. Hale, T. C. Coyneball, J. Graham Rose, H. H. Flemming.
Interest credited semi-annually, January and July.
Money withdrawn before January 1 and July 1 will not be entitled to interest. Deposits commence to draw interest from the first of each month.
Deposits made on or before the 1st day of January and July draw interest from the first days of those months.
Banking hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Interest will be paid on all sums from \$1 to \$5,000.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum was declared for six months ending December 31, 1917.

L. F. BANNON Plumbing, Heating & Contracting Company

16 and 18 HASBROUCK AVENUE
Plumbing Fixtures, Heating and Roofing Supplies, Pipe Fitting, Valves, Leaders, Gutters, etc., at wholesale price.
First class mechanics to install same if desired.

FATHER AND SON
WEEK AT Y. M. C. A.

A meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. Friday evening plans were made to promote the National Father and Son Week, February 11-17 in Kingston. Each church had been asked to have a man present to represent the following churches were represented: Albany Avenue Baptist, Clinton Avenue M. E. Fair Street Reformed, First Presbyterian, Holy Cross, Church of the Comforter, English Lutheran.

The National Father and Son Week has the endorsement of prominent officials throughout the country such as Newton D. Baker, secretary of War, Franklin K. Lane, secretary of Interior, Josephus Daniels, secretary of Navy, Herbert C. Hoover, U. S. food administrator.

The movement has for its purpose the challenging of fathers and sons to come together in closer fellowship and companionship and the awakening of parents and communities to the importance of boy life and the enlisting of boys and men under the standards of Jesus Christ.

The past few days the young men's Christian associations of the country have promoted in different cities some function to get the fathers and sons together. In Cleveland last year 125 different fathers and sons were held in one evening. Rochester held forty such affairs. Kansas City sixty and other cities from one to one hundred and fifty in a single evening.

The local program is planned as follows: Monday, February 11th, during the afternoon and evening every father and son is urged to spend their time together. The Y. M. C. A. invites every father and son to spend either afternoon or evening or both at the building, playing games together, bowling together or going on the gymnasium floor together if they so desire. The building that day is open to fathers and sons, every man accompanied by a boy and every boy accompanied by a man. If the boy wants to see what dad can do he should by all means bring him along to the Y. M. C. A. on February 11th.

Friday, February 15th, three Father and Son dinners will be held, one in the Fair Street Reformed Church for the uptown section of churches, one at the Y. M. C. A. for the central section of churches and one in one of the downtown churches for the churches in that section. The committee is aware of the criticism that might arise from holding a banquet, a fourth meal in the day, so wish it plainly understood that it will be in the form of a dinner, taking the place of the third meal and will be held at 6:30 o'clock and will be held in every way possible. The reasons for promoting this function through the churches rather than holding one big dinner at the Y. M. C. A. building are two fold. First, the capacity is limited in the association building for serving a large gathering and would result in only seating its members, but with the broader plan it is possible to reach larger numbers of fathers and boys. Second and more important, the church should receive the spiritual result of a movement like this in getting fathers and sons together and the association wishes to co-operate with the churches in the promotion of better manhood of our city.

Sunday, February 17th is Father and Son at Church Sunday. Every father and son is urged to attend church together. In some of the churches the pastors will preach special father and son sermons. At the meeting held last night of representatives, F. B. Matthews was elected chairman of the general committee to promote the father and son dinners. Boys Work Secretary S. P. Hines, as executive secretary. A motion was made and carried that Chairman Matthews should point the different committees to work out the plan. The following committees were appointed: Program committee, uptown section, Rev. A. S. Cole, John Millard, Philbert Johnson; central section, Rev. W. F. Stowe, E. E. Matthews; downtown section, Rev. P. C. Weyant, Dwight McIntee, George L. Snyder; publicity committee, F. B. Matthews, chairman, H. H. Fleming, E. V. Allen, S. D. Gibson; ticket committee, J. Rowland, P. H. Carey, John Millard. The executive secretary of the uptown section is F. L. Thornberry, central section S. P. Hines, downtown section, L. C. Godfrey.

The pastors and Sunday school superintendents are requested to announce from their pulpits and in the Sunday school service Sunday the program as is outlined here and urge the fathers and sons to get together at these functions. All pastors, the committees that have been appointed and a representative from each church is urged to attend the meeting at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. It is hoped that each church will be represented and pastors are requested to see that the man who has been appointed by him will attend. It is expected that the tickets for the dinner will be ready for the men at that meeting. No man will be admitted to the dinner without a boy and no boy without a man on Feb. 15th. Men who have no boys are asked to get in touch with their church representative or pastor and boys who have no fathers to do the same to every man and boy will have an opportunity to attend a dinner in the season.

DIED.

ROWE.—In this city, February 1, 1918, Janet Dorothy, daughter of James L. and Lillian Schwab Rowe, aged 4 years.

Funeral and interment private. Friends wishing to view remains may do so at residence, No. 14 Elmendorf street, on Sunday between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 noon.

CHRISTMAS SEAL
SALE NETTED \$2,221

A recent meeting of the executive council of the Ulster County Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis was held at the office of the chairman, the Hon. Joseph M. Fowler, for the special purpose of hearing the report of the chairman or agent of the Red Cross Christmas Seal Sale, for 1917. The report follows:

Receipts:
Mail Sale \$2,728.45
Organizations 38.00
Booths 175.12
Kingston Parochial Schools 89.91
Rural Distributors 281.12

Disbursements:
Postage, local expenses \$ 459.83
20% of Gross Receipts Sent to State Charities Aid 670.22

Total Disbursements \$1,130.05

Balance on Hand \$2,231.07

The sale in Kingston was as follows:

Sale by Mail \$1,600.85
Booths 172.97
Schools 128.45
Organizations 38.00

Total Sale in Kingston City \$1,939.27

Villages and Towns.

By Mail, By Agent, Total.

Saugerties Village \$256.93 \$256.93

Ellenville Village 177.17 177.17

New Paltz Village 101.35 101.35

Wallkill 64.00 64.00

Clintondale 52.35 52.35

Highland 48.28 48.28

Napanoch 46.00 46.00

Marlborough 32.70 32.70

Milton 30.00 30.00

Stone Ridge 31.00 31.00

Shokan 40.00 40.00

Rosendale 11.00 11.00

Woodstock 20.00 20.00

Esopus 2.54 2.54

Kerhonkson 10.50 10.50

Accord 16.00 16.00

Kyserike 15.35 15.35

High Falls 15.00 15.00

Phoenicia 15.00 15.00

West Hurley 15.00 15.00

Shandaken 12.00 12.00

Ashokan 13.00 13.00

Chichester 16.50 16.50

The organizations in the city which brought seals to the following amounts:

Witvryck Chapter, D. A. R. \$ 2.00

Roundout Commandery, No. 52, K. T. 2.00

Ulster County Red Cross 10.00

Ulster County Medical Society 10.00

Ulster Lovers' Union 1.00

Knights of Columbus 5.00

Local Brewers' Union 1.00

Roundout Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 545 2.00

The schools sold seals to the following amounts:

Kingston High School \$15.92

School No. 1 4.37

School No. 2 7.12

School No. 3 6.00

School No. 4 5.51

School No. 5 8.58

School No. 6 10.00

School No. 7 12.61

School No. 8 9.80

St. Joseph's Parochial School 10.00

St. Mary's Parochial School 37.54

The various booths and individuals especially selling seals reported:

Miss Mary Johnston, Cornell building \$30.00

Miss Lena Dick, Connelly Drug Store 5.00

Central Post Office 5.00

Maben & Walker Drug Store 5.00

Kingston Opera House (Society) 6.20

Rauschbach Club and Twentieth Century Club 36.89

Forsthy & Davis (Athletic Club) 45.28

Uptown Post Office (Lowell Club) 15.30

First National Bank (Ladies of St. Mary's Church) 20.16

Auditorium (Monday Club and the Coterie) 14.38

Red Cross Christmas Drive Booths (Miss Horton) Those contributing \$5 or more to:

Freeman Publishing Company \$5.00

Sam Bernstein 5.00

Dwyer Brothers 5.00

L. Rosenzweig 5.00

C. Davis 5.00

E. Fowler 5.00

Mrs. S. D. Cuykendall 5.00

Anna Hecker Freer 5.00

Mrs. J. H. Stephenson, Ellenville 5.00

William F. Dedrick 10.00

Anonymous 10.00

J. Hillebrandt 10.00

Ulster County Red Cross 10.00

Ulster County Medical Society 10.00

Kingston Knights of Columbus 5.00

C. B. Everett 5.00

Frank Cuykendall 5.00

Edward Cuykendall 5.00

The report was accepted and the treasurer was instructed to send the 20 per cent of the gross receipts of the sale to the State Charities Aid Society, according to custom and requirement. The treasurer, Cornelius Hume, was also instructed to transfer the balance of the Christmas seal sale fund for the year, 1917, \$2,231.07, to the regular fund of the Ulster county committee on the prevention of tuberculosis.

It is reported it was noted that Saugetries requested the withdrawal of the mail sale and assumed the obligation of the entire matter locally, with the result of over \$250, a much better showing than made last year.

It was decided that during the coming year an effort should be made to procure a much more complete mailing list of both city and county for next year's sale.

Two matters not strictly connected with the seal sale came up. Dr. Dederick and Mrs. C. N. Reed were appointed a committee of two to look up the matter of securing the annual dues of \$1, not from just a few members of the 119 original members of the Ulster county committee on the prevention of tuberculosis, but from all of these members. Such dues would go far toward helping in the tuberculosis work in our county and are in no case burdensome to the members.

The Rev. Dean Hickey, speaking of the life and work at the Tuberculosis Hospital, spoke in words of the highest praise and commendation for the heroic work done there, night and day by the superintendent nurse, Miss Hamburger, and her assistant, Miss Brown, and called attention to the urgent need of a special night nurse. Dr. Gates, superintendent, proved that this past winter they had been able to get along without the services of an orderly, for the most part, some of the men patients being able to do such work as would naturally fall to the lot of an orderly, and that without harm, rather to the betterment of their condition. Heavy snow shovelling had been hired done, but the elimination of an orderly meant not only the saving of his wages but also his maintenance.

In conclusion it was noted that this year's sale of Red Cross Christmas seals exceeded that of last year by nearly \$400, and that with the cost of postage 50 per cent higher than last year, which was considerable of an item, considering that some 3,000 letters were sent out. This proves that the entire community is becoming more and more educated in the need of a steady and continuous fight against tuberculosis.

SAT AMONG COFFINS
ALONG THE ROADSIDE

The fantastic tales of the grotesque and the arabesque not infrequently are paralleled in real life in this ancient county of Ulster, where about everything that could happen has happened.

There was tried before Ashokan Business Claims Commission No. 5 on Friday, a case that would have delighted Edgar Allan Poe. George M. Everett, in his lifetime was one of the leading Republicans and a lifelong resident of the beautiful village of Shokan, in the town of Olive, where for years he was an undertaker, having a private cemetery of his own where he buried many of his fellow townsmen and acquaintances from neighboring towns. His wife, conducted a summer boarding house much frequented by college professors and their wives. In 1909 Mr. Everett died. The city of New York condemned his property; his residence being one of the finest among the trees of old Shokan, a resident engineer of the city decided to take it, make it his home during the conduct of the work and to take with it the undertaker establishment which he converted into a garage.

Notice was served upon Mr. Everett's widow to vacate the property. She was not hasty about going, with the result that one fine summer morning a gang of men in the employ of the city of New York took charge of the undertaking establishment, carted out and piled up on the roadside eighty coffins, and evicted Mrs. Everett from her home. When first seen by her counsel she was disconsolately sitting by the roadside surrounded by coffins. In due time she presented her claim against the city for the land of which she was deprived; and for the unsold portion of the private cemetery of her husband. Awards were made by the commissioners of appraisal, which the city paid, but her claim for decrease in value of the undertaking business and the destruction of her boarding house business was not tried until Friday of this week, when it was heard by Messrs. Betts, Ehlermann and Pratt.

Two years after Mr. Everett's death Mrs. Everett married Moses Bishop, a prominent and well known resident of Olive, and she now lives in the new village or west Shokan; her old home, the private cemetery and the undertaking establishment, being engulfed beneath the waters of the Ashokan Reservoir. She was represented in her case by Judge Clearwater. William McEl. Spoor and William H. Grogan appeared for the city. The commissioners took the evidence and the papers and reserved their decision.

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IN THE SERVICE
OF OUR COUNTRY

PRIVATE JOHN NOONAN.

Co. B, 107th Inf., Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. His home is at No. 14 Winkop Place, this city.

Eugene B. Carey, who in December enlisted as army field clerk, is now "somewhere in France," according to a cablegram received from him by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Carey, of 52 Lindsley avenue. Mr. Carey for a number of years was connected with the insurance office of Postmaster DeWitt on Fair street.

FINANCIAL AND
COMMERCIAL

By Telegraph: The Freeman, New York, Feb. 2.—Prices moved irregularly at the opening of the stock market today with trading during the first fifteen minutes on a small scale. Steel common ranged from 96 1/2 to 97 1/4, compared with 96 1/2 at the close yesterday.

Industrial Alcohol was in good demand and rose 2 points to 126 while Distillers advanced 7/8 to 40. Marine Preferred was active, and advanced over one point to 95 1/4, while General Motors dropped 1/4 to 123. The railroad issues were fractionally higher, Canadian Pacific advanced 1/2 to 148 1/4, and Union Pacific rose to 116 1/4. Bethlehem declined to 78 1/4, and the minor steel shares generally showed fractional losses.

Substantial gains made by the majority of shares during final dealings in the stock market today. U. S. Steel closed at 96 1/4, an uptick of 1/2 for the day. Final trading centered around the oil shares. Sinclair advancing four points to 37 1/2.

Quotations given by C. D. Halsey & Co., 15 Broad street, New York city. Branch office, Warren building, 260-270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Alis-Chalmers 22 1/2
American Beet Sugar 78
American Can & Foundry 28 1/2
American Car & Foundry 28 1/2
American Cotton Oil 58 1/2
American Locomotive 58 1/2
American Smelting & Ref. Co. 58 1/2
American Sugar 107
Anaconda Copper Mining 63 1/2
Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe 64
Baldwin Loco 51 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 51 1/2
Bethlehem Steel B. & P. 122 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 148 1/2
Canadian Pacific 120 1/2
Central Leather 33 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio 42 1/2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 42 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 38 1/2
Columbia 42 1/2
Crescent Steel 78
Distillers' Securities 41 1/2
Erie, 1st pd. 15 1/2
Goodrich Rubber 91
Great Northern, pd. 27 1/2
Great Northern Ore 27 1/2
International Harvester 53 1/2
Kansas City Southern 28 1/2
Lehigh Valley 42 1/2
Maxwell Motor, 1st pd. 63 1/2
Maxwell Motor, 2nd pd. 63 1/2
Mexican Petroleum 63 1/2
National Lead 71 1/2
New York Central 70
New York, Ontario & Western 106
Northern Pacific 86 1/2
Pennsylvania Railroad 16
Rock Island (Chicago) 47 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal 47 1/2
Dressed Steel Car 74 1/2
Reading 74 1/2
Rep. Iron & Steel 84 1/2
Southern Pacific 23 1/2
Southern Railway 60
Southern Railway, pd. 60
Studebaker 52 1/2
Union Pacific 116
U. S. Steel 96 1/4
U. S. Steel, pd. 111 1/2
U. S. Rubber 38
Utah Copper 82 1/2
Virginia Car. Chem. 41 1/2
Westinghouse Electric 41 1/2

Port Ewen, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Daniel Bigler of New York city is visiting her sister, Miss Daisy Ellsworth, on Salem street.

The W. C. T. U. are planning to have a social February 15th.

Grove Webster, Jr., of Kingston, was in this place on business Friday.

Church notes for Sunday:

Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Eugene A. Bookbout, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30. George W. Shults, superintendent. Missionary Sunday, 10:30; subject of sermon, "Service." Epworth League service, 6:30. Topic: "Epworth League Goals and How to Reach Them." Romans 21:1-13. Leaders, James Tinnin and Chester Lefevre. Evening worship, 7:30; subject of sermon, "The Common People."

Reformed Church—no services will be held Sunday, February 3. The congregation is invited to worship with the Methodist people at all their services on that day.

Church of the Presentation, Rev. M. Garin, pastor.—Mass, 7:30 and 10:30. Sunday school, 2:30.

A Telling Touch.

You have no idea what a different effect this edge about to be described made on a luncheon set of dolly cloth edged with narrow cluny lace, says a contributor to an exchange. The set was embroidered in easy stitches with bright colored cottons. Instead of a buttonhole or plain crocheted edge, the cluny, about an inch wide, had been added. Now this in itself would have been pretty but an additional edge of black crochet worked out in the simplest of pict stitches from point to point of the lace gave it exactly twice the character and took up but little extra time. This is a good thing to remember in making any kind of dainty needlework. On underclothes a dainty colored edging could be added to lace of the heavier qualities.

WHO WANTS TO BE
CITY MARSHAL?

The local civil service board has posted a notice of the calling of an examination for the position of city marshal and probation officer which pays a salary of \$720 a year. The examination will be held in the common council chambers at the city hall the evening of February 5. Applications must be filed with Secretary Taylor before the day of the examination. The job is now held by Arthur Rice, the popular cigar manufacturer and ball player, who was appointed by Judge Schirick when he was elected judge.

HORSE RACING
ON ICE MONDAY

Another racing card has been prepared by the Kingston Horse Owners' Association for Monday afternoon on the Rondout creek, and some fast horses have been entered for the various events. The races will start promptly at 2 o'clock and the public is invited. The start is at South Rondout and the finish near the island dock.

There will be four classes, as follows:

'SEND THEM CANDY'

Officer's Advice to Women Wishing to Aid Soldiers.

Suggestion Explained by Fact That Men Need More Sweets Than They Get in Their Rations.

Somebody asked someone in the quartermaster's department what she could do to make life for the soldiers at the front, wherever that might be, more attractive.

"Do they need sweaters, or wrist warmers, or what can I make them?" she queried.

"Don't knit," said the man quipped. "Make them candy. They crave sugar and they need sugar."

So the young woman in question promptly went to the nearest candy shop and placed an order that a pound of candy be sent every other day to the particular soldier in whom she was interested.

Years ago, when the Boer war was raging, Queen Victoria once celebrated her birthday or some other festive day by sending a package of sweet chocolate to every Tommy fighting in South Africa. And some of her subjects staying safely at home said to themselves and each other: "Why on earth is the queen sending sweet chocolate to men who are giving their lives for us? Why doesn't she send them something they need?"

Today most of us have come to recognize the food value that lies in sugar. We have learned that pure candy, if it is eaten as a food, is wholesome. It is harmful when it is eaten between meals, and so spoils the appetite. We know, too, that the more hard physical work we do, the more sugar we need, because it is an easily assimilated food.

Hence today the quartermaster's mandate that we send candy to the front, although it at first seems strange, is easily understood. The rations of the soldiers are carefully balanced, but still, many of them, living outdoors all the time, crave more sweets than they can get, and are benefited by them.

So add to your list another chance to help the men at the front—and send them candy.

Plato or Socrates?

If Socrates is conceded to rank as the greater, or more influential of the two philosophers, it is largely because of the devotion and ability of Plato, his admirer and biographer. According to Plato's "Apology," Socrates was really the supreme man of his age, foremost in originality and in thought. Plato's great humanity—his unconscious prophecy of Christianity was an exhibition of that—his application of philosophy not simply to morals in the abstract but to a nation, or a personality, has won him great popularity in all ages, and there are many who put the Socrates in the second place, and consider Plato his exponent as the greater, and more influential of the two. Really, it is wise not to attempt comparison of these great Greeks, but to read thankfully what their wisdom has given to the world.—Exchange.

Honey Earliest Sweet.

Until the beginning of the sixteenth century honey was almost the only sweet known and quite the only one generally used, it being available without preparation. The Old Testament refers to Palestine as "a land flowing with milk and honey," synonyms for richness and nourishment, and mutually complementary. Our pioneers located "bee trees" and some of us still remember the midnight journey to the tree, which was felled and its treasure, a mingled mass of splintered wood, broken comb and dead bees, brought home to be strained and the wax melted down. Modern beekeeping has entirely changed this crude proceeding, and the up-to-date apiarist handles his bees almost as freely as his chickens.—Exchange.

An Anonymous Book.

Two young ladies of literary tastes were once discussing their reading, when one of them remarked: "I have been engaged with a delightful work for a week past." "Indeed? What is it?" "Anthony Trollope's autobiography." "Who is the author?" "Really, I don't know. I have looked over the preface and through the preface, but I can't find any reference to the author at all. Whoever it is is a charming writer, and seems to have known the novelist very intimately." "I'll get it and read it, but it is too provoking, isn't it, that so many delightful authors of late are writing anonymously?"

Cowardice and Bravery.

To make men cowards give them continually ease with every comfort and pleasure; to make men brave give them continually hardships, hardships, hard work, with every discomfort and misery. As ease and pleasure weaken and soften the soul, producing cowardice and fear, so hardships and misery strengthen and harden the soul, making it determined and brave; as only pleasure makes a man lose life, only misery will make him detect it.

When Fortune Finally Smiles.

"My wife's ideals and mine are far apart." "How's that?" "Now that we have money she wants to build a castle and I want to raise chickens."—London Answers.

The Scrap Book

Puzzled Musician.

Sir Frederick Bridge, the veteran organist at Westminster Abbey, recently told a good story of a musical party he attended a short while ago.

"I could not make head nor tail of one piece of music that was being played," he said. "It sounded very strange, and, to me, quite incomprehensible for the most part, yet here and there I seemed to recognize a bar or two."

"Presently, consumed by curiosity, I leaned over and asked my hostess the name of the piece."

"She looked at me in surprise for some seconds; then said, somewhat sadly, 'It's Bach's fugue in D minor, Sir Frederick.'"

"That it most certainly is not, I thought, but I kept my opinion to myself."

"I found out later, however, on making an investigation, that the lady was right. Only the perforated music roll had been put in upside down, with the result that the piano had played the fugue backwards."

Wireless to Detect U-Boats.

To assist naval armies in detecting the presence, and then determining the position of enemy submarines, a delicate instrument of considerable ingenuity has been produced, observes a writer. An adequate conception of its character is afforded without necessarily discussing its technical details, which for obvious reasons are withheld. Roughly, it consists of a compact buoy that carries a receiver which converts the sound waves from a submarine's propeller into electrical energy. When thrown overboard by an aircraft, it floats on the surface of the water. Upon the approach of a submarine within a certain radius of it, the antenna attached to the buoy sends out wireless signals which are turned picked up by receiving instruments installed on the aircraft. The presence of a boat within this area is thus announced. Its general position in relation to the buoy, as well as its movements are indicated by the intensity of the signals.

Lightning Breaks Dish.

During a thunderstorm in New York state surprise and wonder was caused in a certain home by an unusual accident that accompanied a sharp bolt of lightning. The latter struck very close to the house in question, causing the telephone to "snap" so that those in the room heard it distinctly. Following this report a glass dish containing some steel beads, standing on a table about twelve feet from the telephone, broke into pieces, scattering the beads on the floor. The apparent explanation for the phenomenon is that when the lightning caused the spark at the telephone there was a discharge of electricity into the room and that the beads, being of polished steel with numerous sharp edges, offered a path of least resistance to the discharge, which, seeking a ground, burst the dish.

A Brussels Joke.

What amounted to a practical joke was played on the Germans by the Belgians in Brussels. The Germans announced a grand concert of German music at the opera house. A syndicate of Belgian bankers and brokers bought all the seats except one and the royal box. General Baron von Bissing was delighted at this evidence that the Belgians were not averse in times of foreign occupation to listen to a German concert. But on the night of the concert not a single Belgian used his ticket. When Von Bissing arrived at the opera house it was empty save for one solitary auditor, a German landsturm soldier.

Love.

If love were the only heaven we shall know, I could not ask a fairer Paradise. Nor faith with many laughter gladder.

Beneath whatever dark or perfect skies.

For marble's marvellous of eternal light.

And golden streets and cities burning bright.

Have not the lure of love's immortal sheen.

And thus I love the golden ladders down.

Turn from the gates, and take my way with thee.

Oh, love, that makes a heaven of the town.

And brings the pale moon trembling o'er the sea.

—Foster McKimsey, in Baltimore Sun.

A Father's Ambition.

"I kind of wish I was in the army," said Farmer Cornsoll. "I'd like to be along in the company with my boy Josh."

"So as to cheer him up?"

"No, Josh is always cheerful. But I'd like to be a corporal or something so that for once in my life I could make him stand around and do exactly as I tell him."

A Proxy.

"Giltberdy is always talking about my soldier."

"So he is."

"I didn't know he had a son at the front."

"He hasn't. Giltberdy sent his chauffeur and, just confidentially, I think he takes too much credit upon himself."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Naturally.

"A seaman's strike is always serious, isn't it?"

"It must be, for vessels cannot start on their cruise when the crews will not first start on their vessels."

Heads Red Cross in Italy



ROBERT P. PERKINS

Mr. Perkins recently arrived in Italy at the head of a permanent Red Cross Commission, which is undertaking the relief of Italian soldiers and civilian sufferers. Approximately \$5,000,000 has been appropriated for the work of this commission.

RED CROSS BEGINS WORK IN ITALY ON IMMENSE SCALE

\$4,771,990 APPROPRIATED TO COVER OPERATIONS.

Specialists Appointed to Commission to Help Soldiers and Stricken Civilians.

A far-reaching program of war relief now is being carried on in Italy under the direction of the American Red Cross permanent Italian Relief Expedition, headed by Mr. Robert P. Perkins of New York City. This commission recently arrived at Rome, where it was welcomed by Italian officials.

The expenditure of \$4,771,990 to cover the cost of operations in Italy in the immediate future will come under the supervision of the permanent commission. This sum, which has already been appropriated, brings the total appropriations for American Red Cross activities in Italy to \$4,771,990.

The commission to Italy has the following personnel at its disposal: Chester B. Aldrich, New York City, legal advisor; Mr. Joseph Collins, New York City, medical director; Ernesto Fabbrini, New York City, Samuel L. Fuller, New York City, financial director; Guy Lowell, New York City; Thomas L. Robinson, Youngstown, O., supplies; Prof. D. L. Witmer, Philadelphia; Rev. Seymour W. Fay, Wynwood, Pa.

Specialists on Commission.

Included in the general organization personnel are Louis A. Davis, Philadelphia, office manager; William D. Berford, New York City; Julius Roth, New York City, transportation; and Edgar L. Williams, New York City, secretary.

Mr. Perkins is president of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company of Connecticut. Professor Witmer is a psychologist and director of the psychological laboratory and clinic of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lowell is an architect of New York City and Boston.

Dr. Collins is a widely known neurologist. Mr. Fuller is a member of the firm of Kessell, Kinnicut & Co., bankers, and Mr. Fabbrini is a member of a well known family of bankers of that name. Mr. Robinson is a business man and banker. Rev. Dr. Fay, a priest of the Catholic Church, was formerly the head of Newman School at Hackensack.

Red Cross activities in Italy were undertaken upon a large scale after receipt on November 2 of a cablegram from Ambassador Page to the effect that help was needed instantly.

Mr. Perkins called an estimate of the probable cost of operations for the immediate future. He stated it would be necessary to lay out at once \$800,000 for military relief, made up as follows:

Soldiers at the front	250,000
Surgical dress up service	20,000
Hospital service	415,000
Ambulance service	120,000
Canteen and rest houses	120,000
Administration	5,000

To render aid to the civilian population, \$600,000 has been appropriated. The War Council has authorized for the Surgical Dressing Service and the Hospital Service \$22,000.

Families in England That Have Long Records in the Service of Their Country

The town clerk of Henley-on-Thames has had the name of Cooper since 1777. Whether it has always been a name of son following father is not clear, but the law firm of Cooper has always during that period supplied the town clerk, London Tit-Bits remarks. Everybody knows that the name of Buller is one to conjure with in Devon, but not everybody knows that a Buller has been a "governor"—whatever that may be—of Crediton cathedral church for upward of 20 years without a break.

Everybody at Hitchins knows the Hobbs family. They are the perennial possums of the place. Their great-grandfather carried the letters long before penny postage was dreamed of and the letter-carrying business has been done by a Hobbs ever since.

Parliament can supply a few such records. When the son of Lord Derby put up for a division of Liverpool it was said that it seemed to be taken for granted that when the heir of Knowsley became of age Liverpool should send him to parliament—and it did.

It was said that the Newdigates, with but slight breaks, have sat for a division of Warwickshire since 1360. Quite recently P. A. Newdigate resigned his seat to become governor of Tasmania. He is the eighteenth Newdigate of one family—and there are others—who has been an M. P.

Special Playing Cards Now For Subjects of the Kaiser

German war enthusiasm has found vent in the banishment from Berlin of the conventional playing cards and the substitution of specially printed packs, says a writer, in which the traditional kings, queens and knaves have been superseded by portraits of war celebrities, such as, for instance, the Kaiser and the crown prince, Hindenburg, Von Kluck and Tirpitz.

The idea is not exactly new, similar "patriotic packs" having made their appearance in 1870-71 during the last Franco-German war. These are now valued by collectors.

Many years later the Kaiser had a number of so-called "royal packs" printed, from his own designs, at the German government playing-card factory at Altenburg, near Berlin. One of these, now in possession of King George, bears the portrait of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, as queen of hearts, while the pope is allotted the kingship of spades. By a pretty bit of irony the knaves are represented by four leading European statesmen, Lord Beaconsfield, Britain's then premier, being knave of clubs.

Mother's Cook Book.

One thing that made the bread that mother used to make so good, was the appetite the boys had.

Good Things for the Boys.

It takes a good deal of food to fill in ordinary growing boy and he needs it for he is building a framework, at the same time using food to supply heat and energy for his daily activities. An active boy will digest heartily food for he burns up a large amount in play and work.

Spiced Beef.

Take five pounds or more, depending upon the size of the family, of beef from the rump. Trim away the meat and cut slices several inches from the edge in which to pack the stuffing, made by using suet, crumbs and various herbs which are enjoyed, pepper, salt and a grating of nutmeg or a pinch of mace. After stuffing, rub the meat all over with salt, pepper, cloves, allspice, then wet with vinegar. Let stand over night. In the morning put into a kettle with a cupful of water, and cook slowly (very) for several hours, allowing a half hour for every pound of meat. Turn it often while cooking so that the gravy will season all parts of the meat. Serve hot or sliced cold. Thicken the gravy and serve with the meat.

Apple Pancakes.

Rub to a cream a tablespoonful each of sweet fat and sugar, add two beaten eggs, one and a half cupfuls of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a cupful of chopped apples. Flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon and add milk to make a medium batter. Fry on ordinary griddle cakes and serve in an overlapping row around the platter of roast pork or sausage.

Apple Dowdy.

Rub an earthenware dish well with shortening and line with slices of bread, also spread with a butter substitute, then fill the dish with sliced apples, sprinkle with brown sugar and a little nutmeg, turn in half a cupful each of hot water and molasses, then cover with slices of buttered bread, buttered side up. Cover the dish for the first hour of baking then uncover and bake for another hour. Serve from the baking dish, with powdered sugar and cream for a sauce.

Celery and Peanut Salad.

Allow half a cupful of roasted chopped peanuts to a cupful of celery, cut in inch pieces and crisped in ice water. Serve on lettuce with French dressing. A little onion juice improves this salad dressing.

Merrie Maxwell

My First Case

By Margaret Estelle Anderson

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

The auto came to a dead halt with a softly dying echo of sound like the last expiring note of a musical melody. I sprang from the seat and went over the machine. Then I removed a cushion, unscrewed the tank top, probed it with the measuring ruler.

"Less than three-quarters of an inch of gasoline," I colloquized ruefully. "There's nothing but sediment to draw from, and that below the strain pipe. Bother!"

It was not a pleasant, hopeful, nor apparently mendable misadventure. I knew that the nearest town lay six miles behind me, the city twelve miles ahead. The road I was traversing had not shown an average of one farm-house to the mile, and that sparse neighborhood could scarcely support a garage. I was thinking hard what was best to do, when a pedestrian came up.

"Stalled?" he inquired. "What's the trouble?"

"Gas gone. You don't happen to know where I could get any?" "Um! Let me see," drawled my chance visitor musingly. "Why, yes. You see that grove of trees, sixty rods ahead? Well, it hides Layton's farmhouse. They have a machine and can help you out."

I thanked the man, who went lumbering along on his way. Stop, enough, as I cut just the grove a farmhouse showed. It was dark and wrapped in gloom, and as I entered the gateway of its front yard I flared my pocket electric torch to guide me. I went up the steps, focussed the light rays to find no bell knob and knocked on the door. There was no response to my rapping, even after I had repeated it half a dozen times.

"Nobody home," I muttered, disgustedly and disagreeably enough, and had a daring idea in my mind to visit the barn structure at the rear and burst my way in, if necessary, to explore for the possible gasoline surplus kept on hand, when I fancied I caught the echo of a voice inside the house.

I descended the steps and, darning the light as much to attract attention as to guide my course, descended them and walked slowly around one side of the house. Near to a small porch I paused. Again a cry, a call from inside, reached my hearing. I got up on the porch, ran my light across a low French window, and fixed the rays upon a chair against the inside wall. In it was seated a girl, pale, eager faced, with parted lips and wild eyes in which there lurked a haunted expression. Those lips moved. "Push in the window!" she cried out.

I did so. "I have broken the catch," I said apologetically, as I stepped over the sill.

"That does not matter," spoke the girl rapidly. "You are a stranger. What brought you here?"

"The need of gasoline," I told her. "Is there any about the place?"

"Yes. Are you bound for the city?"

"Yes."

"And your supply gave out? If you will help me, I will help you."

"Help you?" I repeated vaguely. "You mean—"

"I am a prisoner, and those who have chained me here may return at any moment, so hasten, oh! please don't delay. Then I will show you where the gasoline is, provided you take me to the city."

"Why, certainly," I replied, mystified and dubious. "Chained? Why, so you are?"

I was startled, I was thrilled. As I drew nearer to the girl I discovered that a chain encircled her waist. Through this ran another chain, and this was padlocked under the chair, holding the girl a helpless prisoner. "The key to the padlock is on the mantel. Oh, hurry! hurry! hurry!" pleaded the girl breathlessly.

I could not analyze the situation coherently. Was she demented, and thus made helpless so she could not rise about and do mischief to life and property? Taking a risk, I released her. She seized a bunch of keys and told me to follow her, ran to the barn, unlocked a door, and pointed to a tank with a funneled zinc bucket beside it. I made two trips to the automobile, and had got the machine started when the girl, who had gone back to the house, came running up, dressed for the open air and carrying several parcels in her arms. These she threw into the rear seat and jumped in herself.

"You said you would take me to the city," she spoke in a strained, eager tone.

"I will keep my promise," I replied, "only—I don't understand."

"You shall, when I am sure we are well on our way."

I had left a bank note on top of the tank in the barn, so I was satisfied on all scores except the fear that I might be meddling in a dangerous business in giving this girl her freedom.

I made a swift spin, to slow down only as the lights of the city began to appear in the distance. She leaned toward me.

"You doubtless think I am some demented creature," she spoke into my ear. "Wrong. I have been kidnapped and held a prisoner for a reason I do not comprehend."

"I am a lawyer," I announced, with the budding dignity quite professional. "Tell me your story."

"No," she answered definitely. "The people who certainly were bribed to imprison me are distant relatives. I wish to make them no trouble. I am free, thanks to you. I have friends in the city. I shall be safe with them." She did not speak again until we were gliding along paved streets. Then she again leaned over towards me.

"Please stop," she urged in a calm, collected tone now, and I did so. She got out of the machine, leaning over to collect her bundles. Then she gave me a grateful glance.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart," she said, and somehow I lounged to know more of her, as she vanished around a corner from my view.

I longed to see her far more urgently an hour later. Why, I shall have to explain. I was a young lawyer and I was due at the city the next day on my first test case. Of course I represented my firm, but if I met with success it would be a great start in a promising legal career.

Briefly, the case was this: Adam Moore, a lifelong client of the firm, had died, and the week following a disreputable mining promoter prevented his note for thirty-five thousand dollars, due on demand, for a half interest in a patent of no value, hawked around the market unsuccessfully for some years. The promoter showed also a signed agreement proving the deal. This was duly attested by a stenographer and notary public, Miss Elsa Deane.

There was no doubt but that Mr. Moore had held some correspondence with the promoter, but the daughter and legatee of Mr. Moore declared that upon the day note and agreement were dated, her father was automobiling two hundred miles distant and could not have been in the city on that day. Further, although the signature was well counterfeited, it was a forgery, one contention was that the promoter, hearing of the death of Mr. Moore, had hurriedly set up a plot from which he hoped to reap a rich harvest.

A singular circumstance was that we had not been able to locate this Miss Deane, who had given up her position or telephone the day after the agreement was acknowledged.

And now for the climax! I had set my satchel and a roll of documents comprising copies of all the papers



It Read: "Send Officers."

In the case in the rear seat of the automobile, and in the haste of getting away the girl I had befriended had accidentally carried the parcel away with her own bundles.

I did not sleep that night. I saw the futility of locating a girl in hiding. I tried to secure a continuance of the case in court the next morning, but it was refused. The court was fairly in session when a bailiff came into the rattling space, where I sat, gloomy and wretched, and handed me a note. It read: "Send officers to detain the man in a checked suit near the door, if he tries to leave. Meantime, see me."

I lifted my eyes. A woman wearing a heavy veil had arisen and moved her hand as if to indicate that she was my mysterious correspondent. I went to her side. Her first astonishing act was to hand me the missing package; her next to lift her veil. She was the companion of my midnight automobile drive.

"I am Elsa Deane," she said simply. "I fortunately looked over those papers and was fully enlightened. The man in the checked suit yonder in the one of the conspirators who signed the agreement which I certified."

Her evidence sent the forger and the promoter to prison and saved my client thirty-five thousand dollars. We spared the relatives who had held her captive for a bribe.

We needed a stenographer at the office and I told Miss Deane so, and the firm, appreciating her splendid part in the case, made her an unusual salary offer.

And in four months I found I needed a wife, and who should I look to but Elsa, who had helped me win my first case.

Gratitude Everywhere.

Livingstone, who spent most of his life in a hostile wilderness among villainous slave traders and cruel heathen, nevertheless said: "A kind word or deed is never lost." There is no excuse in civilized surroundings, notes an exchange, for the complainer who insists that everyone is ungrateful.

THE FREEMAN'S CENT-A-WORD ADLETS SAVE MONEY, TIME AND WORRIMENT---PUT YOUR "WANTS" UP TO THE LITTLE HUSTLERS

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS

One Cent a Word

Advertisements in this department are inserted at the rate of one cent per word for the first week. No advertisement will be accepted for less than one week. Advertisements for one week or longer will be accepted at the following rates:

10 CENTS per line for 10 days.
20 CENTS per line for 20 days.
30 CENTS per line for 30 days.
40 CENTS per line for 40 days.
50 CENTS per line for 50 days.
60 CENTS per line for 60 days.
70 CENTS per line for 70 days.
80 CENTS per line for 80 days.
90 CENTS per line for 90 days.
1.00 per line for 100 days.

One Cent Per Word

No advertisement less than 15 cents.

10 CENTS per line for 10 days.

20 CENTS per line for 20 days.

30 CENTS per line for 30 days.

40 CENTS per line for 40 days.

50 CENTS per line for 50 days.

60 CENTS per line for 60 days.

70 CENTS per line for 70 days.

80 CENTS per line for 80 days.

90 CENTS per line for 90 days.

1.00 per line for 100 days.

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1.00 per line for 100 days.

10 CENTS per line for 10 days.

20 CENTS per line for 20 days.

30 CENTS per line for 30 days.

40 CENTS per line for 40 days.

DICTATOR BILLS
TO BE PUSHED

By Telegram to The Freeman.

Washington, Feb. 2.—President

Wilson's opposition to the war

and munitions dictator bills,

reiterated to eleven Democratic sen-

ators yesterday. Will have no de-

terminant effect upon the determina-

tion of the supporters of the measures to

push them to definite action by the

Senate. This was made plain to-

day after the senators who attend-

ed the White House conference had

conveyed the president's words to

their colleagues.

Senators backing the measures

announced they would begin their

drive next week according to their

planned schedule. They will prob-

ably begin their effort on the part

of the administration forces to cur-

tail debate on the bills. Senator

Hughes of Nebraska will "go

over the top" first Monday with the

first of a series of speeches by the

backers of the bills to win con-

verts to the government reconstruction

program. It will be followed by

Senators Wadsworth of New York

and Senator Weeks of Massachu-

setts.

All these senators have gathered

abundant data from the army in-

vestigation conducted by the senate

military affairs committee, of which

they are members. They have al-

ready given notice of their inten-

tion to speak and they declared to-

day they would proceed regardless

of President Wilson's ultimatum

that he would accept neither the

Chamberlain program nor any com-

promise thereof. They believe that

even though the president can de-

feat them in the end by exercising

the power of veto, they can empha-

size their convictions only by an un-

yielding fight to the last trench.

Administration leaders were con-

fident today that the Chamberlain

bills would lose strength every day

from now on. The president, it is

understood, took a firm stand in

favor of both the present organiza-

tion and the personnel of the govern-

ment at the conference yesterday.

HIS SENSIBLE QUESTION.

"Mamma—"

"Now, sonnie, don't ask me any

more foolish questions."

"I just want to ask one little, teeny

question, mamma."

"Well, you may ask it if it is a sen-

sible one, but I am tired of the silly

ones you generally ask."

"Well, mamma, is papa your hus-

band?"

"I don't call that a sensible ques-

tion. You ought to know that with-

out asking. Of course he is."

"Well, mamma, I know, but I just

wanted to ask a really sensible ques-

tion. If papa should die and go to

heaven, what relation would you be

to God?"

Great Rubber Producer.

The Malay peninsula is the largest

rubber-producing and rubber-exporting

country in the world. Ten years ago

the production was small, as compared

with that of Brazil, which was then

the principal source of supply. Its ad-

vent to first place as a rubber-produc-

ing country is due to its favorable cli-

matic and soil conditions.

One Cent Per Word

No advertisement less than 15 cents.

10 CENTS per line for 10 days.

20 CENTS per line for 20 days.

30 CENTS per line for 30 days.

40 CENTS per line for 40 days.

50 CENTS per line for 50 days.

60 CENTS per line for 60 days.

70 CENTS per line for 70 days.

80 CENTS per line for 80 days.

90 CENTS per line for 90 days.

1.00 per line for 100 days.

10 CENTS per line for 10 days.

20 CENTS per line for 20 days.

30 CENTS per line for 30 days.

40 CENTS per line for 40 days.

50 CENTS per line for 50 days.

60 CENTS per line for 60 days.

70 CENTS per line for 70 days.

80 CENTS per line for 80 days.

90 CENTS per line for 90 days.

1.00 per line for 100 days.

10 CENTS per line for 10 days.

20 CENTS per line for 20 days.

30 CENTS per line for 30 days.

40 CENTS per line for 40 days.

50 CENTS per line for 50 days.

60 CENTS per line for 60 days.

70 CENTS per line for 70 days.

80 CENTS per line for 80 days.

90 CENTS per line for 90 days.

SUNDAY SERVICES
IN THE CHURCHES.

East Kingston M. E. Church, the

Rev. A. H. Haynes, pastor.—Sunday

school at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Samuel

Smith, superintendent. Preaching

at 11 o'clock by the pastor.

First Church of Christ, Scientist,

181 Fair street.—Service at 11 a. m.

Subject, "Love." Sunday school at

12 o'clock. Testimonial meeting

Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

The First Reformed Church, the

Rev. J. L. Leeper, minister.—Sermon

at 10:30. "The Vision of the Branch

Cure." Sunday school at 12 m.

Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Will

join in union service for the evening.

The Salvation Army, 14 North

Front street. Commander Eugene

Mott in charge.—2:30 p. m. Bible

school. 5:45. Y. P. L. service. 6

o'clock. Salvation meeting. Week

night meetings Thursday, Friday and

Saturday nights at officers' quarters.

Bethany Chapel, corner Washing-

ton avenue and North Front street.

Rev. A. H. Haynes, pastor.—Sun-

day school at 3 a. m. E. Deyo, su-

perintendent. Preaching by the pastor

at 7:30. Cottage prayer meetings on

Friday evenings are gaining in popu-

larity and acceptance among the

people.

Ponkshocke Union Church. Con-

gregational, Rev. F. W. Mott, pas-

tor.—Divine worship at 10:30 a. m.

and 7:30 p. m. Bible school at

2:30 p. m. Y. P. L. C. E. at 6

o'clock. Leader, Francis A. Ander-

son. Subject, "Winning Others to

Christ." Prayer meeting Thursday

at 7:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church, Albany av-

enue, Rev. Arthur S. Cole, pastor.

—Morning service and communion

at 10:30. Sermon topic, "Love and

Joy in Believing." Bible school at

11:45 a. m. No evening service dur-

ing Lenten period. Prayer meeting on

Thursday evening at the home of

Mrs. E. M. Brigham, 735 Broadway.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Union

avenue, Rev. J. J. Blair, pastor. 7:30

a. m. early celebra-

tion of the Holy Spirit. 7:30 a. m. early

celebration of the Holy Spirit. 7:30

a. m. Holy Communion and

sermon by the Rev. J. J. Blair, rector

of St. John's Church. 4:30

p. m. Vesper service and sermon by

the Rev. Father Lange of Holy Cross

Church.

First Presbyterian Church, Elmen-

dorff street, Rev. Putnam Cady,

D. D. pastor.—Morning worship at

10:30. Communion service and re-

ception of new members. Bible

served after the program. The pro-

gram and an extended notice will be

published later.

Clinton Avenue Methodist Episco-

pal Church.—Morning worship at

10:30; sermon topic, "Thoughts for

Junior." Sunday school session and

class meeting at 11:45. Junior

League service at 3:15; senior league

invited. Epworth League devotional

service at 6:30; Junior League in-

ited. Leader, Mrs. S. Hines. Evening

worship at 7:30; sermon topic, "Sat-

an's Gifts With a String On." Class

meeting Tuesday evening at 7:45 at

the home of Mrs. Platts, 107 Franklin

street. Weekly prayer service Thurs-

day evening at 7:30, followed by the

monthly meeting of the official board.

Church located at Clinton avenue and

Liberty street. Rev. G. M. Cranston,

pastor.

Trinity M. E. Church, Wurts and

Hunter streets, Rev. P. C. Weyant,

pastor.—Class meeting at 9:45.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

Sun rises 7:11, sets 5:54.
Weather, clear.

The Temperature.

The lowest point registered by the Freeman thermometer last night was 11 below. The thermometer reached up until noon today was 22 above.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Feb. 2. Generally fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday.

FIREMEN TO DECIDE ON CELEBRATION

Directors and officers of the Hudson Valley Firemen's Association will meet at the Stuyvesant Hotel this evening to receive reports of committees heretofore appointed by President Frank E. Wiley of Suffern, N. Y. It is likely that the directors will act on the question of whether this year's annual convention of the association shall not be limited strictly to business, without the customary parade and other entertainment, sentiment among the firemen of the Hudson river valley is strongly in favor of anything except a strictly business session because of the large number of young firemen who are now in active military or naval service and because of the necessity of conserving food and energy for the serious work of war.

War Bread.

The making of War Bread saves wheat and a large amount of it. With wheat very scarce in Kingston, it is our job to extend this supply as far as possible. Let us begin now to make War Bread—if we have already begun, let us make even more of them. Miss Stuart, the food conservation agent has in her office a new War Bread book called "Wheat Saving Recipes." It contains excellent recipes for muffins, pancakes, biscuits, corncakes, steamed breads, quick breads, and yeast breads made with "less wheat." This book will be free to every one in New York state and may be had by communicating with Miss Stuart. Her address is Farm Bureau Office, 74 John street, Kingston, N. Y. Telephone 759-J.

Harvesting Kelp.

Before the war kelp could be bought for \$40 a ton; since its importation from Germany ceased it has risen to \$450 a ton.

G. C. Hopkins, in *The Forecaster*, describes the harvesting of the gigantic kelp of the Pacific, and says this yields not only potash but ammonia and iodine, while the gas generated in the process is used to help the distillation. The United States department of agriculture is harvesting the kelp with floating mowing machines.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOYS OF THE WINTER.

Some pretty flowers or blooming plants.

VALENTIN BURGEVIN, INC.

Eastman Kodaks, Films and Supplies. CONNELLY DRUG CO., corner Broadway and Duane.

We will close at twelve o'clock noon, Monday, Feb. 4th, and the succeeding headless Mondays, unless further notice is given to the contrary.

WM. R. HARRISON & CO.

SIX PER CENT

Dividend has been declared by the Homeowners' Co-operative Savings and Loan Association. A new series of stock opens Monday, February 4. Now is the time to subscribe. Call at the secretary's office, 23 Broadway.

BASCH & SHAPIRO, 10-12 Ann St., Kingston, N. Y., will have one carload of good selected horses from the State of Ohio; also one carload of good second-hand horses from a big concern from Long Island. These are all good horses. Anybody wanting a good horse come and look our stock over before buying elsewhere.

Elmer Felen will have at his new stable, Tuesday, February 5, at 652, 684 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y., one carload of horses from New Jersey and one carload from New York, and his usual run of commission horses.

Miss Delta Boire announces the opening of her school of Dancing, February 9th, at Wilkewick Inn Hall. The following will be taught: Technique, port de bras, plastic exercises and proper deportment, esthetic, Greek, interpretive, national, characteristic and folk dancing. Special classes for both boys and girls in social dancing. Phone 235-W, 51 Albany avenue.

RUBBER STAMPS.

Made to order, any style type duplicated. Stamps, printing outfits, numbering machines, check protectors. O'REILLY'S, 550 Broadway.

Shates sharpened by electricity. C. R. DAVIS, 29 St. James St.

HAND BOOKS.

All the "How" books. How to play all the different games of cards, chess, checkers, etc. Joke Books, Fortune Telling Books, Dream Books, Tricks and Language Books. How to learn French, Italian, Spanish quickly. Military Books, etc. O'REILLY'S, 550 Broadway.

Hair dressing, shampoo, scalp and facial massage, millinery. Smart, cheap. 550 Broadway.

The Daily Freeman is on sale at the following stands on the Schuylkill News Agency in New York city: 102 W. 42nd St. 42nd St. & Park Ave. (opposite Grand Central Depot.) 30th St. & Broadway (S. W. Cor.) 42nd St. & 8th Ave. (S. W. Cor.)

STORIES FROM GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

The committee on Public Information is being supplied regularly with copies of important newspapers published in Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is possible, therefore, for the committee to furnish the newspapers of the country translations of selected stories from these newspapers, which are interesting as revealing political, industrial and living conditions in the central empires.

Tobacco Substitutes.

The *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Oct. 15), referring to the list of "necessaries" which are used for war, states that, besides hops, the latest addition to the list, rose, sweet and mahogany cherry leaf, are much-sought-after articles for the substitute tobacco manufacture.

Fallen Leaves as Fodder.

The *Vienna Zeit.* (Oct. 17) draws attention to a recommendation that fallen leaves should be used as a substitute for chaff in feeding horses and cattle, to help out the great shortage of straw and other feeders.

Expropriation and Declaration of Netles.

The *Volksfreund* (Oct. 21) says that as the question of the use of spinning nettle in the textile industry may be regarded as solved, the cultivation of nettle has been placed on a new footing.

An order published on October 17 expropriates collected nettle stems, nettle fibers, and spun yarns as well as a waste of these articles. An exception is made for supplies required for contracts for the army or navy. The order also provides for the declaration of stocks of these articles.

Collection of Peat Fiber.

The *Munchener Neueste Nachrichten* (Oct. 7) appeals on grounds of war necessity, owing to the shortage of cotton, for the collecting of peat fiber, particularly that of the cotton-grass sheath. It states that this is easily found, and gives the names of the districts where it occurs, suggesting that it can quite well be collected by children. Mk. 25 will be paid for every cubic meter of fiber.

Expropriation of Power Apparatus in Austria.

The *Vienna Neue Freie Presse* (Oct. 9) reports that, according to an order of the ministry of national defense, all power tubes, connections, mountings, and similar parts of beer pressing and beer brewing apparatus in the possession of manufacturers and dealers, and also of industrial concerns, are appropriated for war purposes, whether they are in use or not.

Shortage of Agricultural Machinery.

It is becoming more and more difficult, says the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Oct. 15), for the war economy offices, whose task it is to promote agricultural production, to supply sufficient machinery and implements. An official announcement attributes this to the lack of sufficient skilled workmen, and blames the subordinate offices for not supplying them with the release of such skilled workmen from the army.

The Machinery Protection Union replies to this announcement that the authorities are making the mistake of supposing that amalgamation and centralization of the manufacture of machinery can secure a sufficient supply of machinery for the farmers. All companies of interference with the regulation of trade in these machines should be avoided. The requirements in different districts vary so greatly that a supply from one office only is out of the question. Expert knowledge is needed, and acquaintance with local agricultural conditions.

A requisition and distribution of the machines in existence would be impracticable. One measure, however, is necessary, i. e., to get out reliable statistics for the production of agricultural machinery in Germany. This would afford a sufficiently clear notion as to the kinds of machinery in which production has advanced or declined. What kinds at the present time are most urgently needed and most difficult to be had are known, and the manufacture of these must take the first place. But such an important task can not be carried out by any office as a kind of secondary work.

Delivery of Flax.

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Sept. 19) points out that in order to get the full use out of the flax, which in war-economy interests is so necessary, flax straw must not be thrashed, and that the prescribed prices can not be paid for thrashed flax. The use of riddling combs is strongly recommended. For flax straw, riddled and packed according to regulations, so packing per cent over the fixed price, according to quality, will be paid.

Difficult in Obtaining Saucepans.

To the list of articles recommended for use during the war, but of which the stocks are unable to meet the demand, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Oct. 12) adds the saucepan.

"In order to economize in cast-iron cookers have been strongly recommended. It does not matter so much that the boxes themselves are hard to procure, as they are too near for most housewives, who prefer to make them themselves.

They can not, however, make the saucepans to fit in them, which must be exactly measured and without side handles. They have surrendered their aluminum saucepans and the demand for substitutes for these is so great that they are unavailable. One lady was refused a saucepan at the factory where she had originally purchased her cooking box and aluminum saucepan on the ground that they could not be sold without the box. This behavior on the part of a leading firm to an old customer deserves a public rebuke.

Paper Piping as Substitutes for Lead and Copper Pipes.

The *Centralblatt der Bauverwaltung* (Oct. 12) reports that successful experiments have been made recently in Germany with piping manufactured chiefly of paper. It has been proved that paper pipes have three or four times as much power of resistance against interior pressure as lead piping, and weigh only about one-sixth of the solidarity of copper pipes, and one-seventh of their weight. Paper piping equal in weight to copper pipes would be equal to them in solidity. Also, if the paper pipes are well glued they should have sufficient power of resistance to be used as gas pipes.

Restricted Heating of Trains.

According to the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse* (Oct. 11) increasing difficulties in coal supply will have the effect of reducing the heating of railway carriages during the winter months. Passengers are therefore urged to provide themselves with warm clothing for railway journeys.

Increased Petroleum Ration Improbable.

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Oct. 1) states that hopes of a more generous supply of petroleum this winter will not be fulfilled.

The requirements of the army and navy in lubricating and fuel oils is greater than ever before. The considerably augmented import of petroleum, resulting from the working of the Rumanian oil wells, will not, therefore, allow of its use as lighting oil.

The price of lighting oil for the next few months is still under consideration. A moderate increase in consequence of the decreased manufacture is possible.

Petroleum Shortage Complaints.

The *Munchener Post*, (Oct. 13) states that letters pointing out the lack of petroleum are increasing, and in publishing the following extract exhorts those responsible to do their duty.

"A workman's wife describes the state of affairs as follows: Things are wretched with us. We have no gas and no other kind of light. I have no idea how to obtain 2 liters of petroleum since September. Although I burn a light only in the kitchen, the oil was used up. On October 4, now we have no more light, and life is unbearable. My husband comes home at 7:30 p. m., my daughter from business at 8 and there is no light! It is the same with all the inhabitants of our house. Something must be done. We can not continue to exist like this."

Prohibition of Central Heating in Dresden.

The *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Oct. 15) says that the Conservative deputies in the Saxon Landtag have submitted the following interpellation on the coal question:

"Is the State government aware that the Dresden municipal council, by an order on October 11, has prohibited the use of central heating installations in households until further notice? What does the government intend to do to counteract this measure, which threatens to injure the health of many of the Dresden people?"

70,000 Hamburg Families Unsupplied.

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* (Oct. 16) contains an article entitled "Traffic conveniences or heated rooms?" to the following effect:

"The stoppage of the Alster steam shipping has created dissatisfaction on many sides. We will not discuss the reason why the Alster Steamship Co. has not procured coke, it is as stated on other sides, there is plenty of coke to be had. We also do not fail to recognize the difficulties ensuing in a town like Hamburg through the loss of transport facilities such as the Alster Co. offered, and the consequent pressure on the already overburdened tramway system in peace time.

"The supplying of households with coal seems to us more important than the providing of transport facilities. Everyone would rather walk to business than ride and put up with unwarmed rooms in consequence.

"At present there are in Hamburg 70,000 households unprovided with coal, among them households with central heating, requiring kitchen coal. A reserve for the use of small consumers is absolutely necessary, even if the tramways and the overland railways have to suffer. It is to be hoped that these concerns will not need to be restricted, but should it happen each one must tell himself that it is easier to dispense with traffic conveniences, even with traffic necessities, than to live out of doors with an unwarmed dwelling."

Coal Distribution in Berlin.

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Sept. 26) reports that the Greater Berlin Coal Association hopes that the distribution of coal in Berlin, further coupons for which become valid from October 1, will be followed about January by a new coal card guaranteeing equitable distribution of the supplies then available for the rest of the winter. Meanwhile, strict economy being necessary, an order has been issued prohibiting the use of coal in Greater Berlin for heating purposes until October 15.

Thereafter the temperature of a room may not be heated to exceed 18° Celsius. For central heating installations coal may be used only from 11 a. m. on Fridays until midnight on Sundays. These conditions do not apply to industrial kitchens, public baths, schools, hospitals, and convalescent homes. Churches will receive one-fourth of the amount consumed by them between March

INDUSTRIAL WORK IN OUR HIGH SCHOOL

For some years, day for day, mothers and fathers in only moderate circumstances have been troubled, puzzled and worried when their son or daughter graduated from the grammar school. The questions that have puzzled them to so great an extent are: Shall we send him or her, referring to their son or daughter, to high school? If we send him to high school will he not become too high-browed to associate with his father and mother, who have not had the educational advantages of today? Will it help him to earn his way any better in the world? Many times these questions have so troubled the parents or guardians that the boy or girl was refused a high school education simply because of that hidden enemy called doubt.

Allow me, troubled fathers and mothers, and the interested and complaining public, to give you my views on this most important of all matters. "The battle cry of the world of today is 'Be efficient.' Now to be efficient, sufficiently efficient to satisfy the demand, one must needs have an education. Of course, one does not necessarily need to have a college education to satisfy this demand. A college education, everyone must admit, is a splendid attainment, but there is a host of people who are unable to spend the time and money required to reach that goal. An education that will meet the necessary requirements of efficiency is an education that will enable one to think clearly, to act quickly and to speak impressively; an education that will give one the power of getting down to the point when he or she is talking, and then to express himself or herself fluently either in business, social or political English, which ever on the occasion might require, and an education that will give one the power of meeting his or her superiors on the level, and in doing this, to get what he or she wants.

The Kingston High School endeavors to meet all these requirements. It maintains that every student who enters the high school, unless he or she is so hopelessly dull or lazy that they are unable to be stirred by a charge of dynamite, will at the end of a four years' course in the United States, or to go into the business world and meet its hard knocks unflinchingly. The underlying ambition of K. H. S. was and is to prepare students for college. Two years ago she was brought to a sad realization that the fact that she was preparing the boys and girls only for college was driving many of them from her doors, so immediately she prepared a vocational course along both industrial and commercial lines. It is the aim of the commercial department to give the student a practical and working knowledge of typewriting, bookkeeping and shorthand.

The industrial courses are: For the girls, household arts (sewing) and domestic science (cooking); for the boys, mechanical drawing, general wood working, printing and agriculture. In these courses credit is not given by examination but for the individual work. If the student's work is poor, he receives less credit and receives more credit and more pay. The work is both theoretical and practical. It is theoretical for the purpose of getting in touch with the ideas of others from text books and lectures, practical for the purpose of giving actual experience with the use of different tools, utensils and materials that are used in these different lines of work.

In the sewing classes, which are conducted by Miss Grace Holmes, the work done is of the most practical nature. The girls are taught to sew, draft and actually make dresses such as any woman or girl would be proud to wear. The workmanship required is of the highest order. The work is put on a home basis, both hand and machine sewing being taught. The girls under the supervision of Miss Holmes not only do practical Red Cross work but also other work of a charitable nature, such as making of clothes for the Industrial Home, etc. The work is done in the cooking classes, which are conducted by Miss May E. Davis, is also of the most practical and helpful sort. Not only the boys, but also the whys of cooking are taught. Practical dishes are planned, made and served in an approved manner, the wholesomeness, cost and economy being figured. The cooking is done by both gas and coal so that the student may be able to work under any kind of conditions. Those who have been given the opportunity of sampling the work done by the cooking classes will know the practicality and the homeliness of their work. It might be added that these cooking classes are a paying proposition as will be shown by the figures which will most probably be published at the end of the year.

The mechanical drawing, which is taught by Prof. E. J. Service, is of a very practical type. The boys study the theory of drawing. They are

21, 1916, and April 1, 1917. Please note that no coal at all without special permission from the Greater Berlin coal office. Special coupons may be issued in cases where exemption from the order appears admissible to the coal association."

Coal for Vienna Poor.

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Oct. 12) points out that, while arrangements have been made to assure to everyone the absolutely necessary quantity of fuel on production of the coal card, there are thousands of whom the coal question is not merely one of study, but of money.

"There are thousands upon thousands in our midst," says the paper, "who, in spite of the cards, must freeze with their children, because they have not the means to pay for coal."

"The movement for providing free bread to the Vienna poor is now including in its program the supply of tickets for free coal."

"An appeal is made for public support in providing funds for this purpose."

Columbia Shirts
(Speed Up Sale)
\$1.00, \$1.50
and \$2.00

S. C. Eighmy

Dress Skirts
(Speed Up Sale)
\$2.97, \$4.97
and \$6.50

Early February Speed-Up Sales

The Downtown Store is making new sale records. January business has been good. Every effort will be made to speed up for February. Thousands of dollars' worth of good merchandise that you will need soon will be offered at very attractive prices.

OUTING FLANNEL. 12 1/2c. 1200 yards of good weight outing flannel, stripes and checks. Special at 12 1/2c. (Early February speed-up sale).

WINTER COAT SALE. Plenty of time to wear them. The styles are smart. The value extraordinary at the reduced prices. \$12.50, \$16.00, \$17.50 and \$19.00. (Early February Speed-up Sale)

GOOD UMBRELLAS. Spring rain will soon be coming on; be prepared with a good umbrella, the good old quality at 97c, \$1.50, \$1.97, \$2.50 and \$2.97. (Early February Speed-up Sale.)

EMBROIDERIES. 10, 12 1/2c. Another lot of those exceptional values that always sell freely for spring garments. Special tables at 10, 12 1/2c. (Early February speed-up sale).

CHILDREN'S COAT SALE. There's not so much change in the style of Children's Coats. Buy them little large for another year at reduced prices. \$2.97, \$2.97 \$4.97 and \$6.50. (Early February Speed-up Sale)

GOOD SWEATERS. For men, women and children, arranged on tables for your pick and choosing. Worsteds have doubled in price since these sweaters were bought. Wise buyers will provide for next year's needs at once. (Early February Speed-up Sale.)

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. All cotton goods have advanced, in fact doubled in price since these goods were made for us. Corset Covers, Drawers, Gowns, Petticoats and Combinations at the good old prices for (Early February speed-up sale).

MILLINERY HALF PRICE. Every trimmed or untrimmed hat has been reduced to one half former price, you can have an extra hat to finish out the winter season at very small cost at our (Early February Speed-up Sale)

CHILDREN'S DRESSES. The good old quality gingham in these smart dresses for girls; sizes 6 yrs. to 14 yrs. 97c, \$1.47, \$1.97 and \$2.47. (Early February Speed-up Sale.)

SILK PETTICOAT. Special value at \$2.97, \$3.97 and \$4.97, at our (Early February speed-up sale).

CHILDREN'S COAT SALE. There's not so much change in the style of Children's Coats. Buy them little large for another year at reduced prices. \$2.97, \$2.97 \$4.97 and \$6.50. (Early February Speed-up Sale)

CHILDREN'S DRESSES. The good old quality gingham in these smart dresses for girls; sizes 6 yrs. to 14 yrs. 97c, \$1.47, \$1.97 and \$2.47. (Early February Speed-up Sale.)

THE DOWNTOWN STORE, 26 Broadway

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF Electrical and Sporting Goods

HAS BEEN SOLD TO
CHARLES A. WARREN of No. 260 Fair St.

Who has taken over that part of the business conducted by me for the past eighteen years.

Satisfied customers indicate the high-grade of goods I have always carried.

To the numerous customers who have favored me with their patronage I bespeak the kindest words for Mr. Warren whose future dealings in these goods will, I am sure, give entire satisfaction.

The stock is now being removed to Mr. Warren's store, No. 260 Fair Street, Kingston.

HARRY P. CARR.
Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1918.

KINGSTON DEFEATS NEWBURGH 22-19

From start to finish the game was hard fought by both teams. It seemed that Newburgh had an advantage over Kingston, as she had a larger number of pounds. Nevertheless Kingston proved her mettle by overcoming all circumstances and sending the Newburgh boys home with a score that was anything but victorious.

The game started off, both teams keeping almost even for the first five minutes. The score stood 7-7. Then Newburgh slowly forged ahead till the score stood 12-7. Now it was Kingston's turn. She slowly crept up, came up to, and passed Newburgh. The half ended 14-12 in Kingston's favor.

The second half started and Basso, the Hercules of the Newburgh team, tied the score, and then in the next few minutes scored the points that made the score stand 16-14 in Newburgh's favor. The Kingston boys now tried different tactics and kept passing the ball in the vicinity of Newburgh's basket instead of their own. The scheme worked. It was not long before Martin slowly worked his way back towards the Kingston basket and there being no one to guard him he tied the score. It was about this time that Gailpail, Newburgh's left guard, wrenched his foot so he was taken from the floor. His place was taken by Crosby. A foul was called on Kingston and the score stood 18-17 in Kingston's favor. Martin made two baskets in succession and Newburgh made her final. The game ended 19-22 in Kingston's favor. It would be putting it rather mildly to say that badlam reigned supreme for several minutes. The victory was anything but an easy one.

The Midget's game, which came immediately after the varsity, almost but the spectators to sleep, but nevertheless they lived until it was over, and it ended with the pleasing score of 44-6 in favor of the Midgets. The Midgets will have to wait until it is warmer before they play again. The official score and line-up for the varsity game is as follows:

Kingston. PP. FB. TP. Martin, Rf. 0 1 2 Webster, Rf. 0 0 0

Newburgh. PP. FB. TP. Peattie, Rf. 0 2 4 Baxter, Rf. 0 3 6 Russo, C. 3 3 0 Davis, Rf. 0 0 0 Gailpail, Lg. 0 0 0 Crosby, Lg. 0 0 0

Total 3 16 19
Referee—Mr. Godfrey.
Timekeeper—Mr. Bulley
Time—15 minute halves.

TOOK HIS NERVE.

"It's up to me to get a new gas. I told that lady in de cottage dat I used to travel wid a circus."

"I suppose she got off dat old chesnut by giving yer an ax and asking yer to do de split?"

"No; she had a new one. She gave me a saw and told me to saw up a cord of wood and den de fresh sawdust would remind me of de circus."

Kingston. PP. FB. TP. Martin, Rf. 0 1 2 Webster, Rf. 0 0 0